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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Our Correspondents at Paris, London and Rome.

Cost of European Wars in Blood and Treasure.

Sketches of Distinguished Diplomatists.

Literary and Artistic Gossip from the Eternal City.

The Three Thieves, The Three Kings, and the Three Great Paintings of the World.

The Wealth and the Poverty of London.

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OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cost of European Wars Since 1815—2,000,000 of Lives Sacrificed—Startling Statistics—Distinguished Diplomats at Paris.

Paris, Friday, June 8, 1866.

At the present moment, when Europe is on the point of engaging in a gigantic conflict, of which no one can pretend to foresee the end or the consequences, it may not be uninteresting to glance over the carefully prepared statistics of battle-field mortality, since the close of the first Napoleon's military career.

European wars, from 1815 to 1864, carried on in Europe itself, or through the direct participation of European nations, have cost the lives of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,148,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 their foreign adversaries. This gives an average of 43,800 lives per annum, and the above figures are exclusive of deaths in the civil ranks of society, occasioned by epidemics growing out of war.

The most sanguinary conflicts during this period of fifty years were the following:

The Crimean campaign, (1853 to 1856,) which cost the lives of 511,000 men, thus divided:

Russians	256,000
French	107,000
English	45,000
Turks	98,000
Italians	2,600

The wars of Russia in the Caucassus, (1829 to 1860,) absorbed 330,000 lives.

The Indian insurrection, (1857 to 1859,) 196,000.

The war between Russia and Turkey, (1828 to 1829,) 193,000.

The Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000.

The Spanish civil wars, (1833 to 1840,) 172,000.

The emancipation of the Greeks, (1821 to 1829,) 148,000.

The French campaigns in Africa, from 1830 to 1859, 146,000.

The Hungarian insurrection of 1849, 142,000.

The Italian war, inclusive of the Roman campaign and Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily and Naples, 129,874, divided as follows:

Austrians	59,000
French	30,220
Italians	23,610
Neapolitans	14,010
Soldiers of the Pope	2,370

The total losses of Europe, during the wars from 1792 to 1815, amounted to 5,530,000 men, being an average of 240,000 per year.

To go still further back, the Seven Years' War, from 1756 to 1763, cost the lives of 642,000 men, or an average of 91,700, estimated at a still higher figure by Frederick the Great, in his "History of my Times," as follows:

Prussians	180,000
Citizens massacred by the Russians	33,000
Allies of Prussia	160,000
Austrians	140,000
Russians	120,000
French	200,000
Swedes	25,000
Total	886,000

It is difficult to fix the amount of money which the wars of Europe have cost since 1815. Two examples will suffice. The Crimean war cost:

Russia	2,328,000,000 francs
France	1,348,000,000 francs
England	1,320,000,000 francs
Turkey	1,060,000,000 francs
Armaments of Austria	470,000,000 francs
Total 2½ years	6,526,000,000 francs

The Italian campaign of 1859, in two months and a half, cost the Powers engaged 1,485,000,000 francs.

The above tables of mortality, which fix 2,782,000 as the number of soldiers fallen since 1915, are exclusive of the Chinese war, the Spanish campaign in Morocco, the European revolutions of 1848, the late war between Austria, Prussia and Denmark, and, of course, the recent American rebellion.

What will be the sacrifice of human life and the expenditure of treasure during the struggle now on the point of breaking out? Many thousands of millions have already been swallowed up in armaments before a single shot has been fired, and some idea of what it costs to victual an army alone may be formed from the following statement relative to ten days' rations of the seven Prussian *corps de armee* now ready to enter the field. The provisions consumed in the period named amount to 36,324 quintals of bread, 4,082 quintals of biscuit, 5,838 quintals of rice, 1,460 do. of salt, 973 do. of coffee, 2,316 head of cattle, yielding 4,575 quintals of beef, &c. The cavalry consume in ten days 97,664 quintals of oats, 26,299 of hay, and 30,672 of straw. The consumption of meat of one Prussian *corps de armée* amounts, in five days, to 86 head of cattle and 278 hogs.

The annual cost of European soldiers to the different national treasuries is estimated as follows, commencing with the cheapest: Turkish, 268 francs, or a trifle over $53; Russian, 331 francs, or $66; Austrian, 446 francs, or $89; Prussian, 775 francs, or $155; Italian, 800 francs, or $160; French, 900 francs, or $180; and, finally, the English soldier, who annually costs his Government 2,000 francs, which is the full pay of a French Lieutenant. European soldiers are not generally aware that the United States Government spends every year five times the last-named sum on each private trooper, or the probability is they would stop the approaching war before it breaks out, by crossing the Atlantic *en masse* to enlist under the Stars and Stripes!

The three diplomatists who just now excite the greatest curiosity and interest in Paris, are the Prince de Metternich, Ambassador of Austria, the Count de Goltz, Ambassador of Prussia, and the Chevalier Nigra, Ambassador of Italy. The Count de Goltz, much the elder of the trio, is a bachelor on the other side of sixty. He is the ideal of what is termed the "gentleman of the old school," tall in person, scrupulously neat in his dress, of very dignified bearing, and with the polished manners of one who has passed his life in the atmosphere of courts.

The Prince de Metternich, son of *the* Metternich, is now about thirty-three years of age, and belongs to the new school of diplomacy. I remember him well, during the period he filled the comparatively humble post of *attaché* to the Embassy of which he is now the chief, as a "young man about town," fond of pleasure, and an assiduous frequenter of the *bal de l'Opera*, and other places of resort of similar stamp. He is still the same frank, outspoken, amiable boon companion, despite the change in his official position, combining with the native elegance and high breeding of a *grand seigneur*, the organization and temperament of an *artiste*, playing at sight the music of the classics, and singing with equal facility a part in an operatic quatuor. He has all the liveliness and gayety of the Viennese, who are, after the Parisians, the most jovial people of Europe. The Prince de Metternich is tall and slender, with a broad forehead and intelligent face, wears long flowing side-whiskers of a light shade peculiar to the Germans, a moustache of the same hue, and keeps his chin closely shaved. His manners are perfectly devoid of *raideur* or formality, and there is no more striking contrast between the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Paris than exists between the representatives of the two great German Powers.

The third diplomat of the trio is the Chevalier Nigra, who is also from 30 to 35 years of age. He is a cousin of the late lamented Cavour, and commenced his career as an attaché of the (then) Piedmontese Department of Foreign Affairs. Extremely graceful in his manners, he is possessed of keen perceptive faculties and remarkable powers of observation, combined with all the sagacity peculiar to the Italian race. Molded under the immediate eye of the indefatigable Cavour, he is a hard worker, and did not long remain in a subaltern capacity, but was rapidly promoted, and has for several years filled the most important diplomatic post in the gift of King Victor Emmanuel. Like the Prince de Metternich, M. Nigra belongs to the new school of young diplomacy, which repudiates airs of affected solemnity, official stiffness, and the attitude of Ædipus before the Sphinx. His manners are those of a man of the world and even of a man of elegant leisure, performing the important duties of his mission as if they were a source of amusement rather than of labor. That they are well performed is sufficiently attested by the fact that five years have elapsed since the death of Cavour, and the young pupil of the eminent Italian still retains the entire confidence of his Government.

Let us turn to matters pertaining more exclusively to the domain of gossip. At the recent annual assembly of the French Dramatic Authors' Society Mr. Dion Boucicault's name was rather roughly handled by some of the members, whose works the illustrious Dion has unceremoniously pillaged during the past few years. The subject presented a certain interest of actuality, from the fact that one of Boucicault's plays (Arrah na Pogue) is about to be produced in Paris, translated by M. Eugene Nus, a member of the Society, who divides the anticipated emoluments with the English author. It was shown that notwithstanding Mr. Boucicault has derived large sums from his adaptations of French plays, he has never paid to the original authors any portion of the profits, and it was furthermore suggested that "turn and turn about is fair play," the world over. The law in France is, however, on Mr. Boucicault's side, and he cannot be prevented from receiving his share of the *droits 'd auteur*, accruing from the future representations of *Jean la Poste*, which is the French title of the play about to be brought out. As some amends for his past—ahem!—obliviousness to the distinction 'twixt *meum* and *teum*, as concerns the productions of Parisian dramatic artists, Mr. Boucicault gravely assures the dramatic authors of France that he intends hereafter to "see to it" that their rights are fully protected in England, and means himself to sin no more. This is a funny reminder of the couplet:

> "The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
> The devil grew well—the devil a monk was he."

The fair promises of the English playwright, (I had almost written plagiarist,) have not deterred our French wits of the literary press from pursuing him with epigrammatic causticity. One of these writers, M. Rochefort, of the *Evènement*, who handles a very sarcastic pen, informs the public that he has received a letter from Mr. Boucicault, threatening him with a suit for libel, based upon a recent article enumerating a few of the latter gentleman's appropriations from French dramatic literature. If I recollect aright, Mr. Boucicault made a similar menace against the New-York Times, in 1853 or 1854, the Times having published a portion of the comedy entitled the "Fox Hunt," then recently performed at Burton's Chambers-street Theatre, side by side with the French text of a play, entitled "Sullivan," from which the author of the "Fox Hunt" had borrowed several entire scenes. M. Rochefort replies by repeating the statement of M. Eduard Brisebarre, relative to Boucicault's adaptation of his (Brisebarre's) drama of *les Pauvres des Paris*, under the title of the "Streets of London," which was played for a long time in England and the United States, without other emolument to the original author than the modest offer of Mr. Boucicault to present M. Brisebarre two tickets of admission to witness the performance of his own piece! The writer of the *Evènement* pertinently adds that if Mr. Boucicault has any protestations of innocence to make, the proper persons to whom they should be addressed are M. Brisebarre, and other authors whose plays he is accused of having translated into English and palmed off upon his countrymen as his own. I must, in dismissing the subject, express the suspicion, which will also, doubtless, occur to many readers of the Times, that, as far as Mr. Boucicault is concerned, this Parisian controversy is neither more nor less than an adroit advertising dodge—a fact which has probably failed to strike his adversaries here.

Late accounts from the seat of war in Mexico brought to the celebrated French sculptor, Danton, news of the death of his brother-in-law, a captain of Spahis, murdered by Mexican guerillas. The whole family was plunged into profound grief by this sad intelligence, and a funeral service had been performed in memory of the deceased, when all at once the mourning of the bereaved relatives was changed into joy by the arrival of a letter from Gen. Douai, French commander in Mexico, stating that the supposed victim had been the only one of his party spared by the guerrillas, in whose hands he was still a prisoner, with every prospect, however, of soon being exchanged. This little incident in real life is the exact counterpart of the touching play by the late Madame de Girardin, entitled *la joie fait peur*, well known to the patrons of the French Theatre in New-York.

The new daily political journal, *La Liberté*, has, in three months, sprung from a circulation of 1,500 copies to 25,000, which, in Paris, is an unexampled success. Yesterday, M. Emile de Girardin, under whose able management this flattering result has been attained, gave a grand dinner to the editors of the *Liberté* and a few prominent writers of the literary press of Paris.

RALPH EASEL.

OUR ROME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Three Thieves, The Three Kings, and the Three Great Paintings of the World—"The Transfiguration"—"Magdalene"—St. Peters—Pius IX.

Rome, Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

There is in Rome—in what street I forget, and it matters not—a restaurant known as "The Three Thieves;" "a famous place," as a friend assured me, but what it is celebrated for I cannot for the life of me tell, unless for its nastiness. And there is another noted one, called "The Three Kings," both of which are appropriately named, for if any three kings ever entered this last, they could not have been a bit more respectable than the three thieves, who probably visited the other, and from which circumstance the name may have been derived. They must have been kings of the beggars, for they have such personages in the Holy City. These two eating-houses are wretched holes, more notorious for miserable cooking and filth than for aught else I can learn. I visited "The Three Kings," and finding the cuisine so poor I tried the other, and, of course, jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, for a walk through entirely satisfied me without taking a seat. My friend, who accompanied me, was addressed by one of the attendants, asking him what he would have, and who certainly belied not the name of the house, as his features indicated the thief most plainly, and would have assured us without any sign outside that we were in "The Three Thieves." My friend was as willing as myself to depart, and we sought a more inviting place to dine. But I have nothing especial to say of these two resorts, and I know not how I came to mention them, only one must begin a letter some way or other. I never could learn their history. Who can tell the history of all the curious signs in England? Ah, it must have been the singularity of these names that impressed me, or perhaps the mystical number "three." For the three great paintings of the world were in my thoughts. Fancy, what a strange conglomeration! "The Three Thieves," "The Three Kings," and the three great paintings of the world!

As you enter a room in the gallery of paintings in the Vatican, there is directly before you, and what must, from its position, first strike the eye of every visitor, the first painting in the world, the last and greatest of Raphael's, "The Transfiguration." On the wall opposite is the second, "The Communion of St. Jerome," by Domenichino, and on the end wall is the third, also by Raphael, "The Virgin and Angel." Only one to each of the three sides of this large room! What a blessing to wearied limbs! What an, excellent arrangement! Thanks to some Pope who has been so considerate, for really it is a great tax to visit the Roman palaces, as in them the paintings are generally distributed without any system, and one must need run hither and thither in search of the gems, which is very tiresome, where there are often six or eight hundred pictures, and so many not worth a single glance. I oft wonder what will become, amid changes and revolutions, of all these and other treasures of art. We know what was done with those of the heathen world, for they were all brought to Rome; but who is to hire or share all these? What a jolly set the old Romans were! They just swept a country clean—the people for slaves; not *all*, however, too sharp to depopulate—and the wealth was transported to this city. It is related of Lucullus that after his conquest of Pontus (I think) he loaded seventy ships with the spoils, (no wonder, the old robber had such splendid palaces, and villas, and fish-ponds, the remains of which are still seen,) and that a great storm arising, he was exceedingly anxious about the vessels containing his plunder, but showed no solicitude for those in which his soldiers were. Then these old Romans had another happy way of *bagging* all the gods and goddesses of conquered nations and transporting them to Rome, setting them up and worshipping them. Very polite, that was; for in those days people believed every country, even the hills and plains, had a particular god or protecting power, and thus, by adopting all the various divinities, the Romans *propitiated* all the gods of the world. This must have had a powerful influence in a superstitious age, nerving them to other conquests. These old gods and goddesses are some of the very treasures of art which crowds visit Rome to see. But let us go to the Vatican again.

In this vast edifice there are only seventy paintings—all of the first order, however—and to see the three finest ones you go directly to the first or second room of the suite, and sit there and drink in to the heart's content the beauties of these great *chef d'œuvres*. How few of us know, till we visit Italy, that Raphael's "Transfiguration" is deemed the first painting in the world; Apollo Belvidere the finest statue, either of male or female form, and Venus de Medici the most beautiful of the female! I never fully appreciated that "ignorance was bliss" till I came to this country. I have been twice to see the "Transfiguration," and was more impressed with this remarkable work the second visit than the first. It is a picture that, like St. Peter's, grows upon you the more you behold it and study it, and would attract anyone's attention, wherever it might be, by the commanding figure of our Saviour floating in the air above Mount Tabor. The Saviour is the crowning effort of the genius of the great Raphael, for nothing seems to be wanting, and the most critical eye must rest satisfied. I may term it the perfection of the human form divine. "Majestic sweetness" and heavenly beauty "sit enthroned on His brow," and the whole contour and form, and especially the air and expression of the features, are God-like. On either side are Moses and Elias, also floating in the air, while the three disciples are on the ground of the summit. At the foot of the mount are the rest of the disciples and a crowd of people, with the lunatic boy and his father. The demoniac's appearance must touch every heart, as, held by his father, he has insanity stamped on every feature and limb. How repulsively striking this madness is, as thus exhibited, must be seen to be realized. The countenances of all the crowd around indicate the greatest horror at the distressing object before them.

But there is a figure of a woman in the foreground that pleases me much by its strong characteristics of the sex, I may say. She may be the mother, or she may be the sister of the poor lunatic; for who knows which Raphael intended? In oriental climes it is oft difficult to distinguish mother from daughter. She has thrown herself on her knees before the group of disciples, in utter despair, as it were, or, perhaps, distracted by the tortures of the wretched boy, and, with both arms extended toward him, she, with pity in every expression and feature, yet allied with terror, turns to them and supplicates them to cast out the evil spirit and relieve the struggling sufferer of his convulsions. The Apostles, with horror-stricken countenances, feeling their impotency to heal, point up to Him, who is above the mount, as the only hope. There is one of this group that I take to be Judas. He is talking with one of his brother disciples, but his eyes are directed toward others of the crowd, and he seems to look *askant* at the whole affair, and his lips are pouting, or they may bear a sneer, as though he thought it all "bosh," which I expect he did. He has that striking trait stamped on his features that indicates the man who cared for nought, save to "hold the bag." What a wonderful power, the old masters had in portraying him? I have seen many heads, and they are all so characteristic. After the personifications of our Saviour's majesty and of the Virgin's loveliness, I think their master-hands are preeminently exhibited in those of Judas. Genius seems to visit the earth only at long intervals. It is best, perhaps, we appreciate it more highly.

"Too much of a good thing" is even applicable in Rome. One *will* tire so seeing so many paintings! But what can one do? Do as the Romans do and all the strangers, or be "taboo'd." So round I go, trudging through galleries till so fatigued I cannot stand, and then return to my room to write with brain overtaxed and wearied. How can one have any ideas? I remember when at Florence, visiting the Uffizzi, and walking directly through from room to room, merely glancing right and left as I passed on. There were doubtless many gems on either side, but I was not in a captivating mood and had no guide book to designate the *chef d'oeuvres*. At length my eye fell on one that "*struck*" me and I stopped and looked and examined it long that I might recall it when far away. It was the "Magdalen," by Carlo Dolce, one of those beautiful creations off genius that makes us wish and long for more like them. It is a lovely face, and just such a joyous one as we would expect a poor creature, who had long been without home, or friends, or happiness, to have on reaching her "father's house," reconciled to favor by repentance in word and deed. So sweet and happy the expression, yet so confiding and trustful, lighted up by innocence restored and hope gained; yet, may be, tinged with a tone slightly subdued by remembrance of the past, and with beaming eyes upturned to Heaven in thankfulness and joy. Ah, I can never forget that face, nor would I!

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To take my last look at St. Peter's. It appeared grander, more magnificent than ever, like blessings taking flight. I stood awhile by the bronze statue to behold the adorations of men, women and children. Two men and two boys came up and kissed the vulgar-looking big toe, (first wiping it,) pressed their foreheads against it and then gave it a grip on parting; perhaps I should call it "fondling," as that was doubtless the object. Next, a priest went through precisely the same, with the addition of a profound bow to the sable image on departure. A pontifical Zouave, in gray uniform, strolled along and threw himself on his knees; his lips moved a moment, he arose and went through motions as the others. Then canon after canon, who had just finished evening service in one of the chapels, approached and in like manner worshipped this work of man's hands, and wretched work it is, especially the feet and toes, which are a real disgrace to art. I remained an hour or more at this, perhaps, last visit. Everything grows so about this glorious temple that I go and go again! Its massiveness, its beauties and symmetrical proportions! Hundreds of feet, on either side, were priests, soldiers, men, women and children, all wandering to and fro, viewing the magnificence everywhere around them, the distant figures much diminished in size by the space between us. Many were kneeling at the balustrade before the confessional, where are suspended ninety-five lamps, which burn day and night, the body of St. Peter being in the crypt beneath. Ask one who has no idea of the magnitude of this church how high the ceiling of the nave is, and he would probably reply 60 or 70 feet, and perhaps 80 or 90; but what is such a height compared with the actual, *one hundred and fifty-two feet*—62 feet higher than Trinity, New-York, which always appears very lofty, and reaches 90 feet, I think.

I was loathe to depart from this splendid scene, but night was mantling the vast aisles with her shadowy curtain, and I took my last, long, lingering look of this grand creation of Michael Angelo. As I passed through the portal, I saw a pontifical guard on horseback trotting up the street leading along by the church side to the Vatican, and a couple hundred feet behind another, and still a third further in the rear. I cast my eyes down the square and there was an Imperial *cortége*, and I knew the Pope was coming. The bells above me began to ring out their lively notes. I stepped nearer to the street and stood awaiting the approach with head uncovered, and in a moment rolled by the carriage, drawn by four black horses, a dozen or more guards following. I merely had a glimpse of His Holiness' pleasant face, his white habit and "irrepressible" hand, with the two forefingers always extended and waving to and fro, blessing us all as he went along. Quickly the arch beneath the church vestibule was reached, and he passed away from my sight, probably forever.

A. D.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Wealth and Poverty of London—Begging of the Prince of Wales—A Fish Dinner at Billingsgate—Measuring the High Cheese—The Thames Ferry-boats.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

London is a wonderful city. Every grade of wealth, every grade of poverty, is plainly graven upon its physiognomy. When I say that the sordid beggar treads upon the Prince's heels, it is no mere figure of speech; for only a month ago a half-famished subject of Her Majesty followed her son to his carriage and insisted upon alms from the destined monarch of this great nation. Of course, the fellow was arrested. Right near the Strand, within a stone's throw of windows filled with jewels, silks and costly articles of luxury, there's a foul hole opening its black mouth almost into the face of the passer-by. I mean the Adelphi Arches. I ventured through them one day in company with a policeman. He told me that the "roughs" were not allowed to house there any more; but I saw in a moment that this was not true. In fact, last Fall, a stranger having rather rashly undertaken to explore this *descensus Averni*, these "roughs" fell upon him and robbed him of watch and money. The London beggar is, it must be confessed, very frequently a "professional." That is, he understands how to move a miser's heart to pity. I often meet such a beggar as this. Now, just look at that man, for instance—one of his feet is bleeding, his clothes are torn so as to expose his breast and shoulder, he leans against the wall, now and then closes his eyes and groans. Can you refuse a penny? Of course not. But I venture to say his misery is not real. Such wretches are arrested every day for tearing their clothes. Women beggars almost always have an infant in their arms. "Child-hiring" is a business thus called into existence.

I think I hear you ask, "Isn't there any part of London where the eye finds no misery to look upon?" "Hardly," is the reply. In the parks there's plenty of it; in the "West End" you meet these poor creatures going the rounds in search of food. They prefer this to going to the "workhouses." Read Greenwood's "Night in a Workhouse," and you'll see why.

Let me tell you about a "Fish Dinner" at which I assisted the other day. No one should leave London without having eaten a "Fish Dinner at Billingsgate." My good friend, Mr. Chamerovzow, a name well known to many of our countrymen—the energetic Secretary of the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," no sooner learned that a cousin of mine had arrived in London than he insisted upon our company at a "Billingsgate Fish Dinner." These dinners enjoy a well-merited reputation. Billingsgate is the great fish market near the old Custom-house. I have never been present at this market in the morning when the fishermen arrive from the Channel, and hence am unable to say whether the street preachers and Bible and tract distributers have in any wise succeeded in persuading these "brethren" that a boat-load of fish can be landed and sold without use being made of another language than that of a Strand shopkeeper. But I must confess that the stroll I took through the market before sitting down to dinner rather tended to prove that, although our English cousins are kind enough to "print Bibles and cast idols for their heathen brethren," still their "home missionaries" must lack that enthusiasm so necessary to a *finis coronat opus*. The fish dinners take place at 2 and 4 every day. At both hours some 25 or 30 guests are present. Dining-hall, tables and chairs are very plain-looking. No attempt at modern *table d'hoté* style is made. The landlord—a round-faced, ruminant little man—takes his place at the head of the table with a slightly stern expression, most agreeably relieved by a friendly nod, here and there, to an *habitué*, raps loudly with his knife-handle, closes his eyes, and exclaims, "For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful!" to which, here and there, "Amen" is added. "Salmon, cod, turbot, soles and mackerel," cries our little host, laying his knife to the first-mentioned fish, and most dextrously cutting it up into generous pieces. "Thick, Sir?" he asks, catching that stout gent's eye. "Thin, if you please," is the reply, with a puff like an engine getting under way. "Thick" and "thin" are terms applied to the centre and tail of the fish. By this time we were served, and found the salmon most delicious. The turbot and cod failed to elicit our unqualified praises; the soles, however, were extremely delicate. "What a terrible thing it is to devour one's soul," observed a gent near us. "Still more to devour the landlords!" reparteed my *vis-à-vis* with a most self-pleased look, although no one had laughed. "Eels, whitebait and whitings," came from our little landlord. I had been waiting rather impatiently for *the whitebaits*. This tiny fish is a tit-bit, about the size of our "killies." You may imagine it requires six or eight to fill a capacious mouth. Brown bread, cut in wafer-like slices, is eaten with them. As no Englishman could presume to say he had dined unless having tasted "roast beef," this was now brought upon the table. After the round of beef had been removed a very high cheese made its appearance. Who would ever think of betting in regard to "the height of a cheese?" But the high cheese was no sooner placed in front of our little landlord that betting began. The estimates varied from 12 to 20 inches. The host looks complacently at the high cheese for a moment, and then rises and takes up a rule lying behind him upon the window-sill. Does he measure? Not he! He glances around him, with an almost imperceptible smile ruffling his smooth face, and twirling the rule around in silence. The betting becomes brisker; punch and segars are mentioned on both sides of our little host. The high cheese—a Cheshire—awaits the approach of the rule without a twitch of its jaundice-colored skin. After a great many offers—a few of which are taken—our little landlord measures the cheese, the matter is settled, the cloth removed, the punches brought on, the pipes lighted, and the excited individuals recover their equanimity.

After a half-hour of good-humored chat, we bade our friends "good day," and were soon outside of the Billingsgate precincts. Taking the boat, we steamed past St. Paul's, and were soon at the "Temple Pier," paying a penny-a-piece for the passage. The "penny-boats" run between Lambert and London Bridge. They are faster than your ferry-boats, but flat and of no great width. I notice that one of them is named "*George Peabody*." At dusk and during fogs these boats cease running. At high-tide they are forced to lower their smoke-stacks upon passing under the bridges. They generally call forth the admiration of most tourists, as a most practical arrangement, combining speed, safety and low prices. What more do you want?

INGWOOD.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Enormous Taxation of the Empire—Apprehensions from the Withdrawal of the French.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have files of Mexican publications up to May 30 from the City of Mexico, and all other principal centres of the Empire as late as due. Among them are the financial budgets or estimates of six of the Ministerial Detachments of Maximilian's Government for the seven months from May, of the present year, to Jan. 1, 1867. They are as follows:

The Ministry of State	$157,572 98
Foreign Affairs and Marine	182,045 95
Ministry of the Interior	442,952 18
Minister of Justice	892,536 71
Public Education and Religion	273,561 35
Public Improvements	859,293 00
Total	$2,807,962 17

In the budget are not included the estimates of War and Treasury Departments, which have been delayed by the sudden death of M. Langlais, or, perhaps they would exhibit figures that would frighten the people.

The general report upon the Imperial finances is made by M. Lacunza. He estimates the annual expenditures of the Government at $30,000,000, and thinks that taxes should be assessed upon net income, and not upon the actual valuation of property in city and country; in the city one-sixth, in the country one-seventh. He therefore decrees that taxes shall hereafter be one-sixth of the net income from property in the city, and one-seventh of the net income from property in the country. This is enormous taxation, but we ought not to complain while the public journals approve it; and especially as they approve change of the basis of taxation. The decree is dated May 26. Another decree of the same date imposes a tax of half a real, or sixpence, upon every lot of 50,000 square yards of lands.

Everywhere throughout the empire the party or bands opposed to the empire have become very active since the reported promised withdrawal of the French. Speaking of the recent massacre at Hermosillo, of which we have published accounts, the *Estafette*, May 29, says: "It has come in good time to show what would be the fate of partisans of the empire, and of foreign residents, the day that the protection of France should be withdrawn from this unhappy country."

THE LATE FENIAN WAR.

A Private Letter Heretofore Unpublished—One of the Heroes tells His Own Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Champlain, N. Y., Monday, June 18, 1866.

The publication of private correspondence without the consent of the parties by whom it is written or to whom it is addressed, is pardonable only in war-time, or when it becomes possible to throw light upon any important historical fact. Lest you may shrink from violating the proprieties of life by printing the inclosed letter, let me briefly explain to you the circumstances by which it fell into my possession.

Betsy Ann is a domestic who for some time has been employed in my mother's family. Light-complexioned and fair-haired, notwithstanding the freckles and turned-up nose with which these gifts of nature are generally accompanied, her company has been much sought after by servants of the male persuasion for miles around. But plain clothes had no charms in her pale blue eyes. Like many of her sex moving in a sphere between which and the kitchen there is no connection, she had a weakness for buttons. Our house being situated very near the Canada line, there was no end to the troopers who visited the premises. The girl's heart was a perfect barracks. It was a decided relief when, on the breaking out of the late border war, the red coats were kept under a discipline which interfered with the frequency of their visits. In this emergency her lovers had nothing to do for it but to write, and Betsy's education having been slightly neglected, she had to apply to various members of the family to interpret their manuscripts for her. Finding that the inclosed letter smacked quite as much of Mars as of Venus, bearing directly upon a subject which has lately occupied the columns of our leading journals to the almost total exclusion of reconstruction, I requested permission to make it public. This was gladly granted by Betsy, who, indeed, seemed rather pleased at this opportunity of parading to the world the fact that she has a beau able and willing to trust his affections to paper. Lest any may condemn the girl, I cannot, in justice, forbear expressing my opinion that her conduct in consenting to make this correspondence public, is no more than that of young ladies who contrive to leave their love-letters lying around in books and places where they are sure to be found and read. Indeed, Betsy deserves commendation rather than otherwise, for she contributes to the history of the war in this instance. Moreover, there was a look of honest pride in her eyes as she intrusted the letter to me for publication, remarking that it was an "epistol of which no General need be ashamed of." Very truly,

C. H. W.

THE LETTER.

Near the Kennedy Lion, Jun. 9th 1800 and 66

My deer Bettsy An

I take my pain in And to right you those few lions, opeing they May find you engoing the saim blessing.

Of coarse you No by this time Awl aboat the finnyuns and theyre Read, but, my deer, you can never No awl the tribleashun and ruenashun they ave cawsed up On this front ear.

Of coarse you No the finnyuns clame Kennedy; they say it is an ireish naim and that we cannot ave it without the gaim. So it was that theyre hed Scenter, Steven Swinny, conclooded that he would taik a shy at us. But, preys be to the lard and the quean's hone, he was not sharp enuff to airass us much.

Of coarse you ave erd of the quean's hone and Awl our galend volintears. I goined the fourmer raggiment wen noose came of an invayshun, at the fussed someens of our wdgeiant Mare, witch was the fussed blast up On the Blisted Bewgull, if I May be aloud the frays.

We were ordured forwood as you no dout No, on the Mourning of the fussed—preys to the lowered that I am ear to tell the story. Kernel Bucker was a pointed owr Commender. He maid a find luckin shoulder, and woar mutch find close; like Wise he rowed with a ginglin sored by his side Like Wise he he maid a speach in witch he cawld us the nobble offenders of Kennedy an omes, and sayd he oped eatch won of us ad his sole in alms and wus reddy for the phrase. But wat I did not comprend at Awl was the jist of his spesch, witch was gist this: *Dullsy et decoy Rum ist pro Patrear more I.* You No I ad a tryfool of sculling wen I was yung, but I faled to interprate that. Thee Reveneered Mr. Webb, chap lain of the Beaver meadows Sunday scull, witch is a part of Mr. Oil's farm, to witch—I mean to Hume—I aplied for infarmashun, sayd the Kernel ment that a dull sumboddy ate decoy Rum and issed poor Pat, afterwords going to the rear four more red eye—witch cawsed the truble, but perraps he was ownly goaking. I No it was sumthin about the Finnyuns, four you could ear thee Pat plane. The Kernel maid his peaoration by saying that to Awl hew wood not take up alms for theyre roan omes and orses, he coold ownly say Pro twodoar! By the pew door yew will see that he a lewde to the churtch of Roam, witch has been suspeckted of moving in this marter.

After a fourced march of some howers deuration, our battleonian met the addvans garde of the Anyme. It wus a site to sea! They woar no unionform at Awl, and not won of them ad a read cot to his back. Very few of them ad elmets to theyre eads and sum ad not choose to theyre feat. Generll Oh Kneel instud of an ole orse rowed aboat the feeled up On a fire bawled Gilding, prescenting, it must be confest, kwite a eunique aperients. But, my deer, you shoed ave scene Kernel Bucker. He ad satraps denoting ow rank he was up On his showlders, and was all to gather "kwite bewteyus to be old," as the song as it. The quean's hone ad on bewteafull close, too, but the finnyuns did not seam to mine ow menny oles they maid in our wardrob, four they began to fir write at us. It was fritful in the ex stream, and menny of our men gumped intoo the water. Bettsy An, yew No of coarse that I are been on fool Dress purraid menny Times, but that is nothink to beeing under smock and fir! My deer, your Hart wood blead did you No ow crucked the builits flue on our front ears that dreadfool mourning. And not satisfide with suitin us down like wild beets of the feeled, they charged upon us at wat millertary men cawl a "dubble quit," owling and ollowing for Awl the Whirled like yeller Savergers. When our Galend Kernel Bucker erd them ollowing he shoated "Calvary!" and commended us to form an ollow square. We did sow, and Kernel Bucker after the compleation of his ordure maid imself the Scenter as becaim his Rank. It was trooly a bewterfool site to see, espeshally it must ave been fur those who stood safe beind the ills, out of arm's way. But the air up On my ead stewed up like quails up On the frightful concubine, as the good buck as it. If the truth must be tolled, they did not decease addvansing even wen they saw our Squire. On the contrairy they shoated alouder than ever and firde bawl catriches at the brave volentears who compoged it, witch is a manewver I never saw on Dress parade. Sich trifeelin is not aloud theyre. I lucked to the Scenter to see if the Kernel wus giving ordures, but he was not theyre. A sirgent said in my Ear ring that the kernel tuck his plays in the front early in the inaction, and was moist likely very neer Toronto with the leading spirits of the battleomin. Up On that I turnd to flea wen a Finnyun stuck his bayernet into apart of my boddy to witch I will not a lewd for modiste's sack, thof I may say that it maid me think mutch up On my later end. I was all moist fritend into astericks. But the bayernet ad no ook to it, and the breaches was not shoddy, preys be to the lourd and the quean for this and other Mercys, and sew I got safley aweigh. But I cud not catch Kernel Bucker.

Sum of the noosepapers do not preys our battleonion, but that is ohing to lowcal jellysy. Moist of us got aweigh alive, and that is moar than sum of the pure Finnyuns can say. We ave proovd concloosivly, Howe ever, to the whirled, that we ave sum sharp runners in the queen's hone, and we are Awl reddy to run aganst the ireish enny day. The noosepapers may say we are defeated if they pleas, but under Awl sircumstansis I am prowed to say that Keonel Bucker is resined.

They may preys Keonel Peacock somewat at the expence of Bucker, but I maik bowled to say that if he ad erd the Finnyuns owling and ollowing and sticking theyre bayeonots into the moist delicat sparts of our purseons, Peacock wood ave ben prowed to sho his tail.

Of coarse, my deer, yew ave erd Awl about the campain—ow the Finnyuns were aloud to ascemble at Hogdensburg and Bufferlow, witch is newtral groaned, in violination of Awl international laws. It was ear that they pland an expeadishun aganst Wind sore Newtrality, in Deed! I am tolled that maloan on the Hogdensburg and Shamplane Rail weigh is so naimed becaws of scrubsiding to the ireish Loan and that an impedition is being exprovised at St Allbin's to operate against the Ile O' nox. Wat will the air aperient of England's throne say to that? But of this a none. Even Amerrycur cannot go on giving aides and comfits to the Any me in this weigh without bringing trembulation up On herself and arowsing the british lieon. Whatever ade and comfits in the weigh of Bank reads and clothing effected with yellow favors, Allybumens and sitch like our government may ave give in the South, is nothink. Too rungs never maid no man's write. And it is very ard to ave our throts cut from ere to ere, in time of peas.

The Finniguns, I am soreye to say, are no scullers. Wen they were lucking about for botts to cross to Bufferlow after being vansqushed, I am tolled won of them saw the *Michigan* encored in the streme. He red the naim sloely to his comepanyons thus: "M-i-c, Mike, H-i-g-a-n, Higin, Mike Higan! Boys, be Jabers, here's an Irish boat, we'll Awl go over in the Mike Higgin." And a Nother, lucking at a pro pillar, a lion at encore, the naim of the saim being Thee *Ohio*, ecksclamed in his ignoveins "O-h-and a 10; shure what the divil doez that spel?"

(You will pardone me, my deer, for rightin Ann Oth, but he did sware a grate swore. They cawl themseves "*Faynians*," but in my mine they suld be cawld *profaynians*.)

Ave you erd of the propozed suspenshun of Jaber's Corpus in Kennedy. Jabers is the idle by witch Thee benited ireish pepl sware, and to see hymn a dangelin and swingelin betwin haven and erth will be a site for soar eyes to sea. Pension for brave shoulders who fite and plead and dye for theyre omes and the Kennedyan parleimint, say I, but *sus*penshun

> for awl
> Traytors both grate and smawl.

(That is pottery, my deer.) Goaking a side, Jabers Corpus is a very old rite, that was arrested by the bowled barrens of England from a fourmore Monak that did rain. But I will not be prolicks.

It is terrable, my deer, to see corpusses a lion up on the erth and No that theyre blot is up on won's Ed. I am prowed to say no goary looks can be shuck at me. One chap Lane preys for the Finnyuns, selvidges thof they be. And, my deer, thof Satin as no pour over you, I wish you would prey for the pure selvidges; siek for grease for their soles and the lard may annoint them. I was trubled mutch in my sleep last nite, for I thot I saw a Finnyun in my Rheum with a cartrich in his and, an that he spoke—witch was rung. After Awl it was ownly an operation.

Thee Finnyuns ave storemd pidjohn Ill aad sacked Slab Sity, witch will be noose to the farmerrs in that vicinity. They do sey the seine was dretful; mades and matruns skirring and owling aweigh from their beads and burning ouses, without Sew mutch as a smoke

> ——to their bax,
> Witch you may relie up On as fax.

But I am in no mewed for pottery.

In concloosen you will be glad to No that the war is endead. They ave been warein the green until Unkle Psalm found it Nessussary to say beware. And now the green is wore out. Thee Finnyuns are no ware now, and no more perill need be comprehended. Rite to me about your well fair, for wat is impourtant to you cannot be a material to me. Give no ere to roomers about the queen's hone or any of our battlemon shoing the wite father. If Kernel Peacock says that Kernel Bucker did not carry imself off well in that fearfool time witch treed men's soles, remember that the fourmer is a vane glorieous Borster as well as a tail barer, witch it was. It as come to me in verious weighs that pepi a cross the Lion say it was a Regular bull run, and that we behayved oursefs like cowherds, crutching behind hay stakes, and like wise taking straw bales for our securety. It is not sow, bleeve me. But I must not be prolicks. Are no feres about you, my deer, for I am a truepurr no longer, aving resined, Sew with unnalturable chrishen resination I sine mysef your fateful loveher till Deth.

THOMAS LEGGINS,
late Corporeal of the queen's hone.

THE FENIANS IN CANANDAIGUA.

Charge to the Grand Jury, by Judge Shipman.

United States Circuit Court, Canandaigua, N. Y., June 20, 1866.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

I intimated to you yesterday, at the close of my brief remarks on the general business of the term that would come before you, that I would this morning submit a few observations to you on a single subject. The District Attorney has informed me that he intends to lay before you charges against certain individuals alleged to have been engaged in a military expedition against the Provinces of Canada, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The particular section of the statute upon which he intends to found the indictments is as follows:

"If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This is the sixth section of an act of Congress approved April 20, 1818, and forms part of a series of provisions enacted for the very purpose of preventing hostile incursions from our own territory into that of Governments with which we are at peace, as well as the fitting out or arming vessels to operate by sea. This act is founded upon the highest considerations of justice, peace and safety, and every person within the limits of the United States is bound to yield obedience to its provisions. It applies not only to citizens of the United States, but to all persons within their territory or jurisdiction, whether permanently or temporarily residing therein. It was the duty of the National Legislature to enact this law, and it is the duty of every magistrate or juror to whom any jurisdiction over the subject matter is committed, to give their aid, under proper legal rules, to the enforcement of its obligations. The duty of a Government to restrain its own citizens, and all others within its territorial limits, from engaging in military expeditions against Powers with which such Government is at peace, arises out of the law of nations, and its faithful observance is of the very highest importance to the peace of the world, to the stability and good order of society, and the welfare of mankind. Were individuals, however numerous or respectable, by whatever motives actuated, permitted upon their own motion to organize warlike enterprises in their native or adopted country, and engage in incursions into the territory of neighboring friendly nations, Governments would no longer have control of the momentous questions of war and peace. A comparatively small portion of the population of a country could effectually embroil it with other nations, and all the calamities of war be precipitated upon a people, at any moment, however unfavorable, without the sanction of their constituted authorities and against the will of a majority of the people themselves. A country which permitted such a flagrant violation of its national obligations, would soon become a theatre from whence hostile expeditions, would issue, both by sea and land. It would inevitably be brought into collision with every respectable Government on the globe, whose disaffected citizens might seek its shores, in order to securely prepare and send forth the means of retaliation, revolution or conquest. The honor and dignity of the United States, the reciprocal duties which rest upon it as one of the nations of the earth, and the welfare of its citizens, both native and adopted, all demand that this act of Congress should be obeyed, or if violated, that the offender should be promptly punished. If, therefore, evidence shall be presented to you proving that parties have "within the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States begun or set on foot or provided or prepared the means for a military expedition" against Canada, it will be your duty to present them to the Court for trial. You deal with the fact. You will be governed by the evidence. I hardly need remind you that many considerations which find a place in appeals to popular feeling are hardly proper for your deliberations. We are at peace with Great Britain. Whether in the judgment of individuals the people of England or Canada during our late civil war have said or done things distasteful to us or not, is a matter entirely foreign to our duty to enforce our own laws. I have said we are at peace with Great Britain. This is a question of law for the Court to determine, over which the Grand Jury have no just control. The only question, therefore, for you to determine is whether or not the accused parties have, in any invasion, or attempted invasion of Canada, broken the law which I have read to you; and in determining that question you should consider the acts done on both sides of the boundary line, as giving character to those acts which were done exclusively on our own soil. You will say whether, if an expedition started from this country and actually made war in a neighboring Province, the acts done here were not a beginning or setting on foot within the United States a military expedition or enterprise, having for its object that which it actually accomplished.

Neither can the Grand Jury properly consider any supposed grievances which the offending party may have suffered at the hands of the Government against which this military crusade was leveled. With the merits of that question we have nothing to do here. Our laws must be enforced. If men of one nationality who have bought homes among us, can violate our neutral obligations, men of every other nationality can do likewise, and thus the foreign relations of a great country may be taken out of the hands of its Government, and the issues of war and peace committed to as many irresponsible parties as we have classes of adopted citizens or resident foreigners among us. I need but allude to such an absurd idea to satisfy you that considerations affected by sympathy with one or another class of adopted citizens, can have no proper place in the inquiry upon which you are about to enter. We live under a government of laws, and when we cease to administer these laws, and submit to their requirements, we prove ourselves unworthy of that safety and dignity which they are designed to secure. You will, Gentlemen, retire to your room; and if you find that the offences to which I have alluded have been committed, you will present the offenders for trial.

OBITUARY.

The Late Henry D. Rogers

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

We have intelligence, by late arrivals from Europe, of the death of the late Prof. Henry D. Rogers, formerly State Geologist, which took place at his residence, near Glasgow, on the 29th ult.

Prof. Rogers had but recently returned from a visit to his native land, when an obscure cerebral disease, heightened by an attack of erysipelas, proved too much for a constitution naturally feeble, and resulted in depriving the world of a life ardently devoted to the pursuits of science, which his labors have enriched.

Early in life Professor Rogers went to England, where he attended the lectures of an eminent chemist, Dr. Turner, of the University of London. On his return to America, he accepted the Professorship of Chemistry and Physics in Dickinson College, Carlisle, a position which he occupied until appointed to the direction of his great work—the geological survey of Pennsylvania. He delivered several courses of lectures on geology in the University of Pennsylvania, and contributed many articles to American and English journals of science, beside taking an active part in various American scientific associations, of which he was a member. He also made a geological reconnoissance of the State of New-Jersey.

The geological survey of Pennsylvania was prosecuted under heavy embarrassments until it was finally completed and published in 1858. In this work, though zealously aided by a corps of assistants, some of whom have attained high distinction, his was the directing mind, and it constitutes his chief claim to eminence in his profession. This claim, which his countrymen have not failed to recognize, was promptly admitted by the principal scientific bodies of Great Britain.

At the close of his labors upon the Pennsylvania survey, the University of Glasgow offered him the appointment of Regius Professor of Natural History, a post which he sustained with much credit to the time of his death.

While he represented American science in a Scotch University, Prof. Rogers was able, in the social walks of life, to do a man's part in sustaining the cause of his country amid disaster and sorrow.

Mme. Julia de Marguerites.

The Philadelphia papers report the sudden death, on Thursday, June 21, through heart disease, of Mme. Julia de Marguerites. The *Press* says:

"She was born in London in 1814, and was the eldest daughter of Dr. A. B. Granville, of that city, a distinguished medical doctor and practitioner. He was an Italian Jew, and had for many years a large practice in London, and during the Summer months at the leading watering places in Germany, about which places he wrote several guide-books. In 1824 he published a volume of travels in Russia. The book was handsomely illustrated, and did well. Her first husband was the Baron de Marguerites, with whom she traveled through many parts of Europe. They came to the United States, and Mme. de Marguerites made numerous unsuccessful attempts at opera singing: among other places, at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. She also endeavored to have an opera house of her own at Albany, but did not succeed. She lived for some time in New-York, writing for the newspapers, chiefly, however, for the *Sunday Times*, to which she contributed "Ins and Outs of Paris," which was afterward published in book form. About 1854 the Baron de Marguerites returned to Paris and died there. After the death of her husband she went to Philadelphia, and obtained a position on the *Morning Times*, and continued her connection with that journal until it broke up, late in 1857. At the starting of the *Sunday Transcript* she was engaged as a regular contributor, and as the dramatic and musical critic, and was still in that position at the time of her death. The "Parisian Pickings," and other papers of like nature were written by her. Her second husband was George G. Foster, who died about 1856. She married in 1857 the late Samuel Johnson Rea, a well-known newspaper man. Mme. de Marguerites has written numerous books and plays, and they all proved that she was possessed of a powerful mind, and that she was a ready writer. She was a good French and Italian scholar, and as a dramatic and musical critic had scarcely a superior. She left two daughters; Marie the eldest, aged about 22, and Noemie, aged about 19. Noemie had commenced, on Monday evening, an engagement at the Pittsburgh Theatre. Mme. de Marguerites was very hospitable, very good-natured, a true friend and a bitter enemy. It is very curious that one of her father's last works was on sudden death. For about a year past she had been dramatic and musical critic of the *Evening Telegraph*.

Robert M. Beale, a member of the Washington bar and a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1858, died on June 9.

Augustus R. Street.

Augustus Russell Street, of New-Haven, Conn., died on Tuesday, aged 73. He was a man of rare refinement and culture, and the Yale School of Fine Arts will long stand as a monument to the refinement of his taste and his generosity to his alma mater. He graduated at Yale College in 1812, and has always been a resident of New-Haven, though constant ill-health prevented him from following the mercantile business, which he took up after leaving college. He inherited an ample fortune, though much the larger part of it has already been given to Yale College, the munificent gift of the art building not being his only donation, though it was the largest. His three children, one of them the wife of the late Admiral Foote, are all dead, and only his wife survives him.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Stated Meeting of the Board of Overseers.

From the Boston Journal.

The stated meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held yesterday afternoon, at 11 o'clock, in the President's room in University Hall, Cambridge, Hon. John H. Clifford, President of the Board, in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting by Dr. Shurtleff, the Secretary, the Reverend President of the University communicated a vote of the corporation appointing Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., to lecture upon the Law of Nations in the Law School during the next academic year, to which the Board assented.

The Rev. President of the University also presented a vote of the Corporation appointing David Williams Cheever, M. D., as Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School, which was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Winslow Lewis, Artemus B. Muzzey and Benj. S. Roche, Esq.

The President also communicated votes proposing to confer the usual honorary degrees upon several distinguished individuals, which were referred to Hon. William A. Richardson, Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., and D. H. Mason, Esq., with a request to report at an adjourned meeting.

The President also presented a vote of the Corporation fixing the salary of the Treasurer at $3,000 per annum, in which the Board concurred.

The statutes and laws of the University were referred to a committee consisting of Rev. James Walker, Hon. William A. Richardson and Rev. James E. Clarke, with full powers to make such verbal alterations as should in their judgment become necessary in consequence of changes which had been made in the statutes of the Commonwealth in relation to the organization of the Board, Dr. Lewis, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last meeting on the appointment of Raphael Pumpelly as Professor of Mining in the school of mining and practical geology, reported in favor of concurring with the Corporation; and the vote being taken resulted in the election of Prof. Pumpelly as aforesaid.

The meeting then adjourned for half an hour, and on reassembling the Committee on the Honorary Degrees submitted a report which was acted on, the result of which will be made known on Commencement day.

The President of the Board then nominated Wm. G. Russell, of the Class of 1840, as Principal, and Samuel F. McCleary, of the Class of 1841, and Horatio H. Coolidge, of the Class of 1862, as Assistant Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers, which will take place at Cambridge on Commencement day.

The meeting was then adjourned to Commencement morning, when the Board will meet in the Librarian's room, in Gore Hall, Cambridge, at 9½ o'clock.

Commencement Week at Princeton.—The closing exercises of the College of New-Jersey commence next week. On Monday, the 25th inst., at 8 P. M., Grafulla's Seventh Regiment New-York Band, of this City, give a grand instrumental concert at the First Presbyterian Church. Tuesday morning at 11½ o'clock Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., of Baltimore, addresses the literary societies. At 3 P. M. Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of this City, delivers an oration on the "Restoration of the Union." At 8 P. M. the junior orations will be pronounced. On Wednesday morning, June 27, the regular exercises of Commencement Day begin at 9 o'clock.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE JUNE DREAM.

From London Society.

A garden in the burning noon,
Green with the tender green of June,
Save where the trees their leaves unfold
Against the sky, less green than gold—
A garden full of flowers, as bright
As if their blooms were blooms of light!

There, while the restless shadows play
Upon the grass, one comes to-day
Musing and slow, but fair of face,
Gentle and winning as a Grace,
Rosy and beautiful to see,
For in the June of life is she.

Among the flowers and by the trees
She comes, yet tree nor flower sees,—
In vain the golden pansy blows,
Vainly the passion-hearted rose,
And—trembling in the gusty swells—
The campanula's purple bells.

These in her fancies have no part:
She wanders dreaming in her heart,
And ever, while around her flows
A silken ripple as she goes,
The sound of winds and waves it takes
And helps the pictures that she makes.

Wide underneath the June-blue sky
She sees the breadths of ocean lie,
And with the opal's changeful range
From blue to green alternate change,
While still the sunshine on its breast
Trembles and glows in its unrest.

And on the far horizon—white
A sail is shining in the light,
And what she hears is not the breeze
That trembles in the shimmering trees,
It is the wind that fierce and strong
Hurries that yielding ship along.

It cuts its way with creak and strain,
The sail is wet with spraying rain;
But o'er the side one scans the foam,
And dreams and ever dreams of home,
And of the heart that, madly press'd,
Still seems to throb against his breast.

Oh, brave young sailor! Eyes of blue
Like thine were never aught but true;
And truth dwells on those lips that yet
Scarce with the salt sea-brine are wet,
And in that peach-like cheek the flame
That burns can never burn with shame!

In all the fears that wring her heart
Doubt of thy truth can have no part—
She fears the flush of angry skies,
The winds that roar, the waves that rise,
Wreck, death, whatever ill may be,
But, no, she has no fear of thee.

A tender melancholy lies,
A shadow in her downcast eyes,
While by the trees and through the flow'rs
She thinks of the departed hours—
Regret her loving heart *must* bear,
But anguish has no portion there.

A LEGEND OF CORPUS.

Founded on Fact.

From Once a Week.

"And have you ordered your gyp to come to my rooms when the 'bus calls?" I said to my friend Wilkins, who had come to wish me good-bye; "you have not much time."

"Yes, it will be here in a minute, and upon my word I shall be uncommonly glad to get out of Cambridge; the courts look like damp cellars, and I have not seen a soul pass through them all the afternoon, except the doctor, to see you, poor old fellow—and what did he say?"

"Well, you know, he made me undo my waistcoat, laid one finger on my rib, which he tapped with another finger. 'Sounds very dead; and now take a long breath,' says he, holding down his head to listen. 'Ah!' he added, when that horrid sort of stitch caught my breath half way, 'you have a touch of pleurisy, and must be very careful.' 'Can't I wrap up, and get up to London?' I said; 'there's not a soul going to stop this Christmas. I shall die of ennui.' 'Well,' said the doctor, I 'know it will be slow enough, but traveling in a fog like this, with your lungs in their highly inflammatory state, would be certain death; you had better turn into bed at once. Any fire in your bedroom?' 'No, not even a fireplace; I shall have my bed brought in here.' 'Very good idea,' he said; 'where is your bed-maker?' 'In Jones' gyp-room, I expect. Didn't you hear something break just now underneath? You can generally tell where Mother Car is by those sort of noises, you know; men call her Juggernaut's Car, because she crushes everything that comes in her way; besides, you know, she ain't unlike an Indian idol in the face, color on the nose put on so thick.' Just as I had finished, and the doctor was giggling, trying to be as convivial as I could, though upon my word, Wilkins, I could have sobbed, if I didn't think it would hurt my side, in comes Mrs. Car.

"'So this is the old lady,' said the doctor.

"'Which it is,' said she, 'and begging your pardon, if so be as you are the doctor, I should like to know what you thinks of him, Sir; for, as I said just now to Betsy, (that's my help, as does number two staircase,) Betsy, says I, if my second floor ain't a sickening just as did Mr. Avis, the senior wrangler, who kept in his room, and never would wear flannel shirts, and died honored by all, being the promise of his college, and leaving me his bath and china, my name ain't Car, nor yours Betsy.'

"After the old hag was winded, she shut up, and we told her to have Betsy up, and bring in the bed, as you see it here.

"'Ah!' said she, 'if you don't look the very moral of poor Mr. Avis, with the same pale face, and red spot on your cheek, lying in the same bed, in the same place, who left me that keepsake of a bath, which being lent to number three, ground floor, Old Court, was inadvertently shot by a saloon pistol, and leaked ever since, number three being no gentleman.'

"Now have not I a pleasant prospect for Christmas-day? Every one down and this old wretch telling horrid stories. Still it is more cheery here than in any bed-room. Just poke the fire."

Wilkins got up, and poked the fire.

"Oh! old fellow," he said, "I'm awfully sorry for you; keep your pecker up; I shall be back the day after Christmas, and then I shall come and read Paley in your room. But here is Edwards to say the 'bus is here. Good-bye, good-bye."

As my friend left me, I felt more desolate than I had ever before felt in my life. I was far too distant from home to think of returning for the few days I could spare from reading for my degree, so had accepted an invitation to London, where I was to have escorted two pretty cousins to all sorts of concerts and balls. I had looked forward to my visit with great pleasure, and it was a bitter disappointment. My relations lived in Cornwall, so it was quite out of the question that they could come down to me. The weather was such as is only to be seen in Cambridge; the thick fog choked up the courts, which seemed to contain the thick damp air like boxes; all the rooms were empty, and there were no lights burning to give a look of life to the ivy-covered court. The grass plot was covered with dusty patches of thawing snow, and the University bells, which were ringing for Christmas, came like a muffled peal ringing for a funeral through the thick atmosphere. The kitchens were shut up after one o'clock, and the head cook was to be seen, for the only time in the year, clad in ordinary apparel. The streets were full of men, looking like a degenerate class of University men. The same short, shooting and long Noah's Ark coats, the same boating hats and ribbons; as Wilkins said, it was like a terrible dream; you crossed the street over and over again, believing that you saw a friend, but immediately recoiled back again when you found it was but his gyp in his old things. The time of the university was passed, gyps and shop-boys were the ruling power, and the unfortunate University man who remained up during Christmas, was withered by the contemptuous glance of the servants and shop boys, who looked upon him as an intruder, or anyhow as a man without a friend, and therefore to be despised.

The streets, lit by the lamps, which had to be lit before 3 o'clock, looked sad enough, but some of the colleges were terrible. King's College Chapel, with its four corner towers, looking like some hideous mastodon or other antediluvian animal, lying on its back, with its four legs lifted up into the misty air, and the screen running along the streets like ghastly skeletons of mysterious beasts that the huge animal now lying supine on his back had devoured, and was vainly endeavoring to digest.

The big Court of Trinity was sad beyond description, vast, damp and mysterious. The fountain in the middle trickled with a terrible monotony, only broken by an occasional drip of snow-water from its roof, and a large icicle hung and dripped from the nose of the king above the gate. But the hideous climax of desolation was on the Bridge of Sighs which joins the new court to the old buildings of St. John's. Large masses of ice floated slowly along the river, and the cold evening air sighed in the iron framework, and made the passer-by gather his coat tighter round him, and quicken his pace, shuddering at the terrible gloom of the grim black buildings, dripping corbels, dark mysterious river, and the abomination of desolation around him.

Perhaps the most cheerful college room in the University that Christmas-eve was mine, sad and desolate though it appeared to me. The fire burnt brightly, and the mustard-plaster which Mrs. Car had put on my chest helped to keep me warm. The doctor had said that I must not be left alone. Mrs. Car had a party at her house, to which several bedmakers and my washerwoman had been asked. I hear it went off very cheerfully, as my illness caused a pleasing topic of conversation.

"A delicate man was Mr. Maitland always, and to think of him a-rowing yesterday, which to me is madness, seeing instead of putting on great coats on that p'isonous river, they strips as eels without their skins. An inflammation at this time in those rooms, always damp, is most dangerous, and he too in face the moral of poor Mr. Avis." This led to all the college funerals that any of the party remembered being talked of. Mrs. Car began with poor Avis. "Raving to the last," she said, "poor senior wrangler, that X=g—g, and such like unchristian remarks, to which I said, 'And oh, Sir, to think as you be a-dying;' to which he said, and I still shudders as I thinks of it—'Therefore MX=BI, quod erad digestrandum,'* them is the very words; and he died seeming content like, that being so proved."

Of course I did not hear any of this, but Betsy the help, who came into my room directly after the tea was over, full of the exciting topics that had been discussed, repeated them all for my edification.

Betsy was to sit up with me, and as I could not sleep, I encouraged her gossip, which amused me.

"And who else died here, Betsy?" I said.

"Oh, many a one sir. Mr. Baker, number two, took p'ison, so at least Mr. Cannon the coal porter avers, but lor, sir! none of 'em had such a tale as I had, but I did not tell it, seeing bed-makers take precedence over helps, and it was not my turn when I had to come to you, sir."

"What was it, Betsy?" I said, feeling almost inclined to laugh at the little demure woman sitting bolt upright opposite to me, her face drawn up with a look of importance and mystery I had never noticed before.

"Well, Sir," she said, and though I shall give the story nearly word for word as she gave it me, I shall simplify some of the sentences which were somewhat involved, and not inflict Betsy's H's and omissions on my reader.

"Well, Sir, I must tell you, though only a help myself, my family for three generations have been connected with this college my mother being college washerwoman, and my grandmother before, and a better one for getting up surplices there never was, at least so my poor mother used to say. It is many years now since my grandmother was bed-maker here; I remember her as a child, an old woman, clean and most respectable to look at, as all our family ever were, sitting in the chimney-corner at home, she was then nearly ninety, and had been pensioned off fifteen years, but had as good a memory as ever, and many was the tale she used to tell us about the gents she did for. Of course you know Sir, college isn't now as it was then. The room we are sitting in was part of the Master's old house, and that is the reason why the fireplace is covered over with that curious oak-carving. This room, so my grandmother used to say, was one of the bedrooms; through that panneling across the staircase was a door, leading to a long passage, which the Master in old times used when he wanted to go to the college-library, which you know has been pulled down.

"Well, Sir, when my grandmother was first made bed-maker, Dr. A. was master—a great scholar by all reports, but one who bore his head rather too high.

"The young gentlemen did not like him, no more than did the college-servants; for the smallest faults gentlemen used to be sent down and servants dismissed. Among those most liked by the servants and the young gentlemen in general, was a Mr. Bond, as handsome a man, my grandmother declared, as ever came up—over six feet two, with black curly hair, an eye like a hawk, and a laugh that did one good to hear.

"The college servants would have done anything for him, as he spent his money like a prince, gave suppers, and never asked about perquisites, and had a cherry word for every one; and that is, after all, what they like better than anything.

"There was nothing Mr. Bond couldn't do. He kept two horses, hunted in pink, rowed better than anyone else, sang songs of his own writing, and made love; and this leads to the sad part of my story.

"Well, sir, never being at lectures, and giving wine parties, when the noise used to be so great that it could be heard in the street, was not the way to make him a favorite with the Fellows and Master. If he was loved by servants and young gentlemen, he was hated by the tutors and Master, the latter especially; for one night, after having gated several gentlemen, his door was screwed up and painted pea-green. Who did it, no one for certain knew; but the Master and every one believed it to be Mr. Bond.

"Dr. A. had a daughter, the loveliest girl ever seen; grandmother used never to tire of talking of her blue eyes, bright golden hair, and tall slight figure; Miss Dorothy was her name.

"Her mother had died when she was a child, and the poor young lady had a solitary time of it, from all accounts. The doctor was too much taken up with his books to give much time to his daughter, and too proud (for he was well born,) to let her associate much with the other young ladies in the town; and so the poor girl lived a dreamy, solitary life, always looking out of the window into the court-yard, or wandering listlessly about the old home, exploring all its corners and passages.

"There was no college chapel in those days, the young gentlemen used to go to St. Bennet's Church. The Master had a high pew there for his family, which was generally only occupied by Miss Dorothy, who used to come (as grandmother would say) fluttering in by herself like a pretty bird, and hide her blushing face behind the red curtains, for all the young men could not help looking at her as she came in, she was so pretty, and what is more, she knew it.

"Mr. Bond, from all accounts, was not a very religious young gentleman, but not one single chapel did he ever miss, and this, I believe, saved him from being sent down on several occasions, when he got into some mad scrape. The bed-makers used to say that he went to look at Miss Dorothy, but when they first spoke to each other they did not know, though sure it is they used to meet each other. I dare say, Sir, you will wonder how my grandmother came to know as much as she did; but you see, Sir, there was a great deal of talk at the time, and when Miss Dorothy was taken ill, my mother acted as nurse, it being vacation time, and so won the sweet young lady's confidence, that she used to tell her everything, and seemed happier talking to her about the sad story than at any other time.

"I told you, Sir, that across the landing there was a private passage to the library; the key was kept in the Master's study, and no one was allowed to use it but he.

"The first time Mr. Bond ever met Miss Dorothy was when the Master's door was screwed up. The Master sent for Mr. Bond, suspecting him, though unable to prove anything against him. The young lady and gentleman met on the staircase. Miss Dorothy had often noticed Mr. Bond from her window, and seems, Sir, to have taken such a fancy to him, that every hunting morning, which was Wednesday and Friday, she was at the window to see him walk through the court, looking like a prince in his red coat, and get on his splendid black horse, *Eagle*. I remember the name, for when my father started his donkey and cart to take the clean linen home, my grandmother begged him to call it *Eagle* too.

"Miss Dorothy, as I said before, was timid as a bird, and very shy, when she met Mr. Bond on the staircase. Trying to get quickly out of his way, she would have fallen, being tripped up by the stair-cloth, if he had not put out his hand and caught her.

"This was the first time that a word had passed between them, and it was only an expression of regret at her clumsiness on the one side, and pleasure on the other that he had been able to save her from a fall. Still this meeting soon led to others.

"Miss Dorothy used to ride. Mr. Bond met her first as if by accident, but in time met her every day, feeing her groom handsomely each time not to reveal that his young mistress had any other companion than himself. For some time these rides went on well enough, till one day who should they meet but the Master himself. He was driving with the provost of King's in a close carriage, and pretended not to recognize the couple.

"However, when he got back he sent for the groom, and dismissed him on the spot. Then he sent for Mr. Bond. Miss Dorothy was coming crying and pale as death out of her father's study when she met him.

"'Bless you, my darling,' he said, as she passed him. 'It is all my own fault; cheer up; I ought to have spoken to your father before; he can't object to me as a son-in-law. I am rich and well born; so don't cry, my pet.' Then he went into the study, and she into her room.

"The Master was white with fury when Mr. Bond entered the room.

"'Sir,' he said, 'you are no gentleman; you are a disgrace to the University. I shall expel you.'

"'And what for?' asked Mr. Bond, doing his best to restrain his passion at the insulting tones of the old man.

"'What for, Sir? why, for insulting me: it was you who fastened up my door, you who dared to ride with my daughter.'

"'The first of those charges you are not in a position to prove, Sir,' said Mr. Bond, quietly; 'and the second, I fancy, would hardly be deemed a reasonable cause for expulsion by the university authorities, who must ratify your sentence.' There was truth in this, and the Master knew it. 'But,' continued Mr. Bond, 'I humbly beg your pardon. I have acted most wrongly; I should have spoken to you before. Your daughter loves me: may I make her my wife? and indeed, Sir, you shall never repent having committed such a jewel into my keeping. For God's sake, Sir, forgive us. You were a young man once, indeed, indeed——'

"'Quiet, young man!' shouted the Master, who had set his mind on Miss Dorothy marrying a distant cousin, a nobleman who was then undergraduate at Trinity, and had shown her considerable attention. 'Quiet. I care not for the honor you would bestow on me; leave me, Sir, and never let me hear of either of you two speaking to each other again, or it will be the worse for both of you.'"

"Mr. Bond left him in a towering passion. 'You have no right to separate us, nor shall you, by Heaven, Sir! I am in a position to support a wife, and your child is of age. Good-bye for the present, Sir!'

"'Send Miss Dorothy here,' said the Master, as the butler returned from showing Mr. Bond out. The young lady came, blushing and crying.

"'Oh, dear father, forgive us both; he loves me so much, and he is so good and noble; we did not intend to keep it secret from you any longer; do, dear good father—it will break his heart and mine too.'

"'Child,' said the old man, savagely, 'get up at once, and no more folly. You shall never speak to Mr. Bond again. Promise me never to see him again.'

"'Oh, father, I dare not promise you that. God knows I would do anything else to please you, but it would be death to me and to him also. Oh! have pity, he loves me!'

"'Loves you, fool!' said the Master, 'don't flatter yourself; a man so devoid of principle as he is has told many a girl the same story; he has been making a fool of you for lack of better amusement. I despise the man. Get up!' Here he laid his hands roughly on her shoulders. 'Go, little fool.' She rose to leave the room, pale as a statue, without saying another word. 'Stop,' he cried, as she reached the door. 'Child, swear never to speak to that bad young man again.'

"'Never, father!' cried the girl, her eyes flashing with passion. 'You have no cause to speak evil of Mr. Bond. He is good and noble, and I love him. I will not promise you this.' Without waiting for an answer, she sailed out of the room.

"But her self-possession did not last long; she ran up stairs, and threw herself on her bed (in this very room, Sir,) where, when her maid came to find her, she was still crying as if her heart would break.

"'Oh, Miss,' said Nancy, as she came in, 'what is the matter? you a-crying your eyes out, and the Master furious. And, oh! I'm ashamed to tell you what he has told me to do, it is cruel like; you are not to leave the house all the week till Tuesday, when you are to go to your aunt in Wales.'

"'So I am a prisoner, am I? and you are to be my gaoler. My father is kind and considerate. Get me some tea.'

"Then Miss Dorothy got up, set her things straight, and determined not to show her sorrow to her maid; but Nancy told my mother it was no good, the poor child went on terrible about her father and Mr. Bond, and never got a wink of sleep all night.

"Next morning she thought she would try once more to overcome her father's resolution, but he was incensed at her display of temper the evening before, and refused to see her.

"Miss Dorothy was allowed to go into the little patch of garden where the stables used to stand. Next morning when she went out to get a breath of air, and to look at her horse, as was her custom, she found the groom who had been dismissed packing up his things to leave.

"'Oh, I am sorry you are going to leave, Williams, and I am glad I have met you to say good-bye. Here's a present for you.'

"Williams touched his hat as he took the sovereign. 'Bless your pretty face, Miss, don't care about me. Mr. Bond's taken me on to look after his hunters, and Miss,' (here he lowered his voice to a whisper, though there was none within hearing,) 'my new master bade me give you this 'ere, and I am not to go till I has an answer, "No," says he, "not if your old master blows your brains out."'

"Dorothy took it trembling up into her room; it was only a few lines beseeching her for the love of Heaven to let him see her once more. She had once told him, he wrote, that she had discovered a way from her father's house to the college library; as she was forbidden to leave the house, would she meet him there, it was their only chance.

"She took a pen and wrote a line promising to be there the moment the bells ceased to ring for evening service. As the bells ceased ringing, Miss Dorothy left her room, and went to the study, the key was in its old position, and she took it. As she passed by the window she saw her father crossing the court-yard in his surplice. It was some time before the passage door would open; at last the latch lifted, and hardly daring to breathe, she walked to the library door. Not daring to open it at first, she knelt down and listened, the place was as still as death. In a few seconds' time she heard the door open and a heavy footstep on the floor, then a voice humming a familiar air.

"Without waiting longer she timidly turned the key and entered the room. What passed between the two I never heard, but the interview was interrupted by the sound of some one on the stairs. Miss Dorothy started.

"'Promise, love,' he said, 'or I shall die.'

"'Yes, I promise; God forgive me,' answered she. Then she closed the library door and ran back to her room. Nancy was there arranging a dress, and started as her young mistress entered, she looked so lovely, with her cheeks still flushing with the hot kiss her lover had imprinted on them, and the excitement of the meeting.

"As the clock struck 9, Miss Dorothy stole down stairs, the hall door was open, and she was soon out of the college gates. There was no gas in the courts and streets in those days, and the porters who saw her hurry across the court took her for one of the bed-makers. Wrapping her cloak around her, for it was a cold November night, she hurried along the street, nor did she stop till she reached the end of Parker's Piece, where a fly with two horses was waiting.

"Williams, the groom, was there, but no one else.

"'He should have been here before, miss; clocks are striking quarter past. Get in, miss; you will catch your death of cold.'

"'No, thank you, Williams, I shall see him sooner if I stop here. Oh, dear! I wish I had not come. It is too late to go back.'

"'Go back! why, bless you, miss, he will be here in a minute. Look there, ain't that him? No, he was to have come alone.'

"'Oh, yes, alone,' said she, shivering and beginning to cry. 'How wicked I am.'

"'Quiet, miss, for heaven's sake. Get into the fly; it's the proctors, I can see their bands; you will be suspected.'

"She sprang in, and Williams lowered the shutters. The proctors were there in a minute; they had seen a woman's dress, and were suspicious.

"'Who have you there?' one asked as he came up.

"'A lady, Sir, if you have no objection.'

"'Any one else?' asked the other, 'no member of the university too, I hope; my man, it is a suspicious place, please to open the door.'

"The door was opened, and they looked in. Miss Dorothy sat back, and pulled the veil over her face. The moon was shining brightly, and in the proctor she recognized Mr. Hanly, the senior proctor of Corpus, who had once paid her great attentions, and who might have won her heart if she had not met Mr. Bond.

"'I beg your pardon, madam,' he said, raising his hat, but not recognising her. 'You must forgive the liberty I have taken, but we are forced to be very careful.' Then he closed the door, and walked off.

"'What's the next move, Miss? I fear som'uts up,' said Williams, looking in as the clock struck eleven. 'No doubt he's gated, and can't get out. When did you see him last?'

"'About six o'clock,' said the poor young lady, sobbing. 'Oh, Williams, he can't have deceived me!'

"'Bless ye, no, miss, he ain't one of that sort. Why, miss, I knows for certain he'd die for you: still, it's precious queer. Says he to me at three this afternoon, "Let the fly be ready." Says I, "Yes, Sir; but shall I see you before night?" "Yes," says he, "I am just a going to say a few words to your dear young missus, and then I shall see you." But he never came, so I follers former orders, and comes up here. But, dear heart, cheer up, them great gates is shut, and the porters won't let him out. But what had we better do now, miss?"

"'Oh, take me back, take me back!' she cried. "Oh! I wish I had never come. I will ask my father to forgive me; he spoke unjustly and cruelly of George, still I am very wicked. Oh, drive me back!'

"'I were you, miss,' said Williams, 'I should not go back to college; there's no cause, as I sees, that the master should know anything about it. He thinks you safe a-bed, next morning you slips in with bed-makers, and no harm comes of it.'

"'O, Williams, but then where can I sleep to-night?'

"This question puzzled him, and he scratched his head in silence. At last he said, 'Well, miss, s'pose you sleeps in this 'ere vehicle; I'll keep watch on the box; eh, miss?'

"'Oh, no, Williams, you know you would die of cold. I must go back; perhaps he will forgive me.'

"Williams went to fasten some piece of harness preparatory to starting; in a minute he returned, and lowering the window, looked in again.

"'Bless you, miss, what a fool I was not to think of it afore; why, miss, you see if you goes back it must be through the porter's lodge, as the other entrance shuts early. A deal of my gents may be in court. You will not like to go by yourself; s'pose you come to my sister's, eh?'

"'Oh, no, Williams; I should die if I met any-one in the court. Thank you for thinking of Mrs. Giffard; she was my nurse, and I know would have pity on me.'

"Well, Sir, you know my grandmother's name was Giffard, and she was sister to Williams, he being my mother's uncle. Mother said she was then only ten years old, but remembered the night Miss Dorothy came to our house.

"She and her father and mother slept in the same room. They had been in bed about two hours when they were awoke by a knocking at the door. My grandfather sprung up, and looked out of the window.

"'Why, bless me, wife,' he said, 'if there ain't that brother of yours. What on earth is up now? Coming in a minute, lad,' he said, as George again thundered at the door, 'you'll wake the whole street.'

"Grandfather threw his wife's shawl over his shoulders, and ran down stairs. In less than a minute he was back again. 'For Heaven's sake, old lady, get up; here's a pretty go, poor beautiful young creature, and perished with cold.' Then he turned round to my mother, who was sitting up wondering in bed, and told her to go to sleep. This my mother pretended to do, but was far too excited and curious to do more than close her eyes. Her father and mother were soon both down stairs, and the sound of a tinder-box being struck, and a fire lit, soon reached her ears. In another hour's time her father returned alone to bed, and in the next room she heard her mother trying to pacify some one who was sobbing loud enough for her to hear through the partition. After a time all was quiet again, and she did not wake till her father rose; he was one of the buttery-men at Trinity.

"Then she got out of bed and listened, there was more crying in the next room; she went to the bed-room door and looked out, and saw a tall young lady, very beautiful and pale as snow, pass hurriedly along the passage, followed by my grandmother.

"Mother says she never saw a lily of the valley without thinking of Miss Dorothy, as she looked then, so frail and trembling, with her white face bent down.

"The Master had discovered his daughter's flight, and was beside himself with passion. Grandmother knew this the night before, and was not much surprised that Miss Dorothy had come to her house at that late hour as she would otherwise have been. She was Mr. Bond's bed-maker, and going to his rooms about chapel-time, she had noticed his portmanteau locked and lying on his bed, but had seen nothing of him. He had not slept in college, and no one knew anything about his whereabouts. There was nothing else talked of in college but the disappearance of Mr. Bond. That Miss A. had intended to run away with him, thanks to the discreetness of my grandfather and the Master's servants, was never generally known: at last, like all other wonders, it ceased to interest any one. All knew Mr. Bond was a mad young gentleman, and cared for no one: what more likely than he should have betaken himself to his home in the North for a week's change, and had not cared to consult the college authorities on the subject? Still to Miss Dorothy, my grandmother, and others, there seemed some mystery which they could not fathom. Nancy, the lady's maid, who slept in a little room out of her mistress's, had sat up till past three, waiting for her return. Twice in the middle of the night she started up, hearing something like a cry of distress, coming seemingly from the college library. At first she thought it only a dream, for she was anxious and nervous about her mistress, but the next time she felt that it was more than a dream, and woke one of the maids, who sat up the rest of the night, Sir, by this very same fire here, Sir; but there was no more sound, so Nancy believed it to be a dream, till what was discovered afterward proved it to be no fancy. Well, Sir, I need not tell you that the Master was furious about Miss Dorothy; at first he threatened to turn her out into the streets, but his pride prevented him doing this, as all the University would have known his disgrace, so he wrote off to his sister in Wales, begging her at once to come and take her back with her, and in the meantime strictly forbade her to leave the house. At the time of which I am speaking, the Master's house ran along the west side of the old college library, and there were two small oak-panelled rooms at the end of the east corridor, which were separated from the rest of the house. In these rooms Miss Dorothy was confined; they were well suited for the purpose, for there was but one means of escape, and that was actually through the Master's study, which had a door opening on to the further end of the passage.

"Poor child! she was miserable indeed, and Nancy her maid hardly liked to leave her alone for a minute, she was so low and nervous. One evening, Nancy had to go out into the town, and Miss Dorothy was left alone.

"It was getting dusk, and the solitude of the dark old room frightened her. It seems that the library was connected with her bedroom by means of a small door opening in the panel. This door was not visible from the library, as it was covered by another thicker door, which was covered with books, and was not distinguishable from the rest of the walls. Miss Dorothy had noticed the door in her room, a door which had not been used for years, and of the existence of which I believe the Master himself was not aware. As she wandered about the room, feeling too nervous to sit still, her eyes fell upon an old fashioned key lying in the corner of an oak cupboard. Taking it in her hand, she determined to try the door on the opposite wall that she had watched the morning before.

"Grandmother happened to be that evening in the housekeeper's room, when suddenly she heard a piercing cry—a cry, she says, she can never forget, so full of horror was it.

"She started to her feet, and just at that minute Nancy dashed into the room. 'Oh! did you hear it?' she cried. 'Come with me, come with me.' All three started off, pale as death, and met the master, who had heard the scream, hurrying in the same direction. They opened the door, Mrs. Brown, the housekeeper, bearing a light. On the floor, pale and rigid as marble, lay Miss Dorothy, the door in the panel open, and just in front of her, and across her feet, lay Mr. Bond, his hands stretched out and clenched, rigid and cold as a statue, as if to embrace her, his once handsome eyes staring lustreless out of their sockets, and the marks of corruption already on his beautiful face.

"Miss Dorothy was taken back to her old room here, but only survived her shock two days.

"An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Bond, and the verdict returned was accidental death. It seems that the poor young gentleman, knowing that, as an undergraduate, he had no right in the library, after Miss Dorothy had left him, seeing one of the book-shelves swing back, had retired behind it. It was the librarian who was entering, the shelves of the door were empty, and he filled them with the large volumes that lay on the table, and then left the room.

"When the room was empty, Mr. Bond no doubt tried to leave his hiding-place, but the door closed with a hasp, and the heavy books that had been placed on the shelves rendered all his attempts to force it open vain, and what is more, excluded the air, for the doctors all agreed that the cause of death was suffocation. The door the young lady opened corresponded with the door in the bookcase, and when the double doors were closed there was just room for a man to stand up between them. The body, which was in a standing position, fell down at the wretched lady's feet as she oped the door in the panel.

"And this, Sir, is the story as my grandmother used to tell it, and many were those among the servants who rejoiced when the old library was pulled down; unearthly noises and screams, it was said, were often heard there, and indeed, Sir, there were several who declared that they had seen Miss Dorothy herself more than once in her shroud, kneeling and lifting up a skeleton hand before the door which had made a living tomb for her love."

As Betsy finished her story I looked round my room, and a shiver ran through me; nor could I sleep one wink thinking of the sweet young lady who died in the very room where I was lying, and never shall I forget that Christmas-eve and Betsy's tale.

RANDOLPH PIGOTT.

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* Betsy must have meant "demonstrandum."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Sketch of the Garibaldian Volunteers.

Milan (June 4) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

On Saturday afternoon the last batch of volunteers, in number about 2,500, were dispatched from this city to the depots at Como, Varese, and Gallarate. In the company of half Milan, I made a somewhat painful journey to the railway station to see them off. The spectacle was a most stirring one, and that man's soul must indeed have been dead within him who could have looked on it unmoved. However much when one is brought into unpleasant close quarters with these Garabaldini, or meets them swaggering about the streets in groups, one may be tempted to set them down as a set of idle, good-for-nothing fellows, only too glad to get so much credit for taking a long Summer holiday at the public expense, it is quite impossible to see them massed together without feeling ashamed of entertaining such a view of them, and without becoming oneself infected by the enthusiasm which animates them. However little entitled to general admiration they may be in other respects, they have, one and all, at least so much that is admirable left in them, that they recognize the nobleness of GARIBALDI, and are ready to follow him whithersoever he may lead them. Of the volunteers who left us on Saturday very few were natives of Milan—the Milanese were among the first to volunteer, and several weeks since were dispatched to the depots to be made soldiers of; so that the spectacle was, except in a few instances, thereby rendered distressingly conspicuous, divested of its most painful feature—leavetakings between lovers, sons and mothers, brothers and sisters. Owing to this circumstance there was little to mar the air of cheerful enthusiasm which pervaded spectators and actors alike. Why these departures of volunteers should take an hour, instead of ten minutes, and why the unfortunate Garibaldini should be boxed up so long in the train before starting, exposed all the time like wild beasts to the public gaze, is for the railway authorities, not for the present writer, to explain. The arrangement, at any rate, gives one ample time to take notes of them. After a leisurely inspection of the lot before me, which consisted of not less than 2,500, I came to the conclusion that the great majority were drawn, as I expected, from the towns, and belonged to the lower middle class. I should guess that at least two-thirds were apprentices—Italian renderings of those "Hand-werks-Burschen," as the Germans call them—those dusty feet travelers whom, in peaceful times, you meet tramping on every high road in Switzerland and Germany, with a bundle hanging from a stout stick, over their shoulders, and a pair of Wellington boots protruding conspicuously from it, or suspended round their necks, if the bundle won't hold them. Of the remainder, a few were well dressed, and perhaps well born; a few—one carriage full—appeared to be peasants; and lastly, a good sprinkling might certainly be not unfairly stated to have been taken from the dregs of society. Few of the volunteers wore red caps or shirts, although of these there was a sprinkling, which showed conspicuously against the brown, black and gray of the rest—like the men who hunt in pink in those parts of England where the field is chiefly made up of parsons and farmers. I noticed one young fellow, with a fresh, pleasant face, trying hard to drive a bargain with a vendor of red caps, but I fear that he failed in the end to induce the fellow, who was too knowing by half, to allow him sufficient for the wide-awake which he was wearing, to enable him to make up the price of one of the coveted red caps. As the moment of departure approached, a Nubian, elegantly dressed in a suit of braided black cloth, and wearing knickerbockers, drew general attention to himself by stepping forth from the crowd of spectators, mounting one of the carriages, and taking an affectionate farewell of several volunteers whom he recognized as old acquaintances. As every flock has its one black sheep, no detachment of Garibaldini seems to be complete without its attendant negro. At Ancona I fell in with one who was wearing the Italian colors, and appeared quite as enthusiastic as any of his fair-skinned companions. When finally the band struck up GARIBALDI's hymn and the train moved slowly out of the station, the excitement became intense, and with a wild brandishing of arms and waving of hats, caps, and many-colored pocket-handkerchiefs, mingled with confused shoutings, the Garibaldini passed out of sight.

Social Etiquette in Prussia.

Berlin (May 31) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The influence exercised by war on social habits and relations is matter of the deepest interest in this country. Military institutions here form part of the family life. The aristocratic and democratic elements of society are united in the army. Most of the higher Prussian officers being married, family ties, one might suppose, would be detrimental to the spirit of warlike enterprise. Contrary to such a supposition, it must be acknowledged that the Prussian women and children partake in the feelings of their military relations; and if military matters often clash with others of a more tender nature, on the other hand they also contribute largely to promote matrimonial arrangements. A great many marriages are celebrated just now, when we are apparently on the eve of a tremendous war—a fact which must be attributed to a variety of motives. In the first place, men belonging to the lower classes of the reserves, and the Landwehr are tempted into marriage by the prospect of having, during war time, a legal claim to maintenance out of the public funds, and eventually to a pension; and secondly, a great many young ladies in the higher classes are induced to enter into the bonds of matrimony by their desire to qualify themselves for admission into military hospitals, where they may aid in the medical treatment of their relatives. Thus sentiments of self-preservation, of material gain, and of self-denying duty take the same course of matrimonial policy. As to the military aristocracy, Prussian officers are not allowed to intermarry with opera-singers or actresses, should these remain on the stage—a prejudice which has operated against ladies of the highest artistic character. Thus Madame LUCCA's husband, an officer in the Prussian army, was obliged to retire from the service. Now, I hear, he has been called upon by a Prussian Prince to enter it again. It would be well if the prospect of war were powerful enough to destroy the prejudice of caste, which is one of the greatest obstacles to any political influence on the part of the Prussian nobility. Such a prejudice is nowhere less reasonable than in Prussia, where, without having regard to that personal distinction that causes an English gentleman to be raised to the peerage, nobility is conferred according to rules which are either too sublime or too obscure to be understood by the public at large. It is manifest to careful observers that many persons, when receiving patents for nobility, are as innocent of the cause of their rise, and as passive, as newspapers are when stamped for postal transmission. I do not speak, of course, of BISMARCK, who was made a Count for his uncommon merits or demerits. But I shall cite two other instances of much later date. A young lady, of Hebrew origin, when about to marry a Prussian nobleman, was "she-knighted," her father remaining as before in the *tiers-état*. The object of His Majesty's grace was to remove obstacles existing at some German Courts where only ladies of noble birth are received. Still more curious would seem to Englishmen another instance. Count S—— was going to marry a girl whose father had gained an enormous fortune as a miner. Fearing, however, that he might be the loser of some hereditary title to his family possessions by his intended marriage with a tradesman's daughter, the Count obtained the favor of having his beloved not only ennobled in her own person, but also enriched by the fictitious attribution of sixteen noble ancestors. Her family, till then quite unknown, was found to be distinguished by merits which their modesty had concealed. Such a proceeding resembles very much the Pope's rite of beatification; but the Prussian custom turns out to be more effective. By receiving an artificial pedigree of sixteen ancestors, not only was the Countess enabled to pride herself on being "reborn," but also a condition was accomplished by royal favor, the deficiency of which would have caused valuable property to pass to a collateral branch of a "natural born" family.

Old and Modern German Wars.

From the Cornhill Magazine for June.

If we look into any history of Europe, the driest school epitome even, which only gives facts and no philosophy of history to distract one, we shall see how far from a quiet country has been this Germany, which, without what are called natural boundaries, has isolated by race and language the whole centre of Europe, from the North Sea at Hamburg to the Mediterranean at Trieste, and from Alsace to Poland. Wars and fightings were throughout the land when the Rhine castles were built; they fell to ruin, and corn and the vineyards of the south spread over the country till armies came into it again. "The first battle of Leipsig was in 1631," says the lesson-book. "The Palatinate," the land we now know as the Grand Duchy of Baden, "was ravaged by TILLY." There was the "Thirty Years' War," and the "Seven Years' War," and just about a hundred years ago, the great FREDERICK, after the peace of 1763, counted up the towns destroyed and the men killed, and set himself as bravely to face and redress public and private wrongs as he had ever faced any enemy. We read of it all as history; but let us try and divest ourselves of this telescopic habit of looking, and come close and see what happened in countries where armies, and those foreign armies, "marched and counter-marched," or "halted" awhile to rest. Soldiers do not always "march" even so regularly as when we now and then see them coming home from a review, hot and kicking up a dust, and twitching off a few flowers' heads as they go by a garden. Any one who has lived in a garrison town will recollect changes of regiments as involving a few days of not very serious but not very pleasant disorder. It is within our recollection that soldiers on the move in England would come into a yard and lead off a wagon and team for the day's march, and it was lawful so to do; but they were ever so "jolly" and riotous, all reasonable people would allow for some irregularity when men rest from a long march. We remember a testy Commodore replying to a clergyman who remonstrated with him on the behavior of sailors allowed leave ashore when the ship came into harbor. "I'd like to know, Sir, if you'd expect two hundred and forty parsons to keep order if they came into port after a cruise." But if soldiers and sailors (and "even parsons") are likely not to keep up the strictest discipline when they are on the move in their own country, what is likely to happen in a foreign neutral, if not hostile place, when regiment after regiment, cannon after cannon, come through; regiments that struggle through hedges and over fields, cannon whose drivers no more respect gardens than PETER the Great did Mr. EVELYN's yews; over the young corn in Spring, among the tempting apple orchards in the Summer, through, straight through, the tangled vineyards in the Autumn. Villagers frightened leave their houses to the strangers; the rich think wiser to open their gates and dispense unwillingly hospitality to guests who receive and repay it in kind, and the work and the pleasure of years is annihilated "all for a famous victory." All this, and over and over again, Germany has suffered within 100 years of this time. From this it has recovered to be the prosperous land we see.

The Marriage of an East Indian Prince.

The Guicowar of Baroda has recently taken unto himself a second wife. A correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*, describing the marriage ceremonial, says: His Highness was got up in the highest style of Eastern fashion, and all in yellow, that being the correct color for the occasion. A perfectly tight-fitting jacket and continuations, together with a quaint head-dress, of a shape between a mitre and a beehive, gave a brilliancy to his appearance which was absolutely dazzling; and the occasion and the glowing yellow reminded the devout beholder of the "sun, which cometh forth as a bridegroom out of his chamber." His Highness mounted a remarkably fine horse, apparently of a bay color; I say apparently, for he was so hidden under his finery that he was almost invisible. The saddle-cloth was especially gorgeous, of brocade and *kinkob*, or cloth of gold. The Guicowar, having settled himself down in his seat, led the way, followed by the English gentlemen on elephants, and all the nobles of the court and retainers. The streets were, of course, lined with troops—the Highlanders, the Khaki Regiment and the Rifles; also the cavalry. The latter find that the elephants somewhat discompose their ranks in the narrow street, for the horses are not partial to these big placid-looking pachyderms. The procession passed on its way, winding through the city like a green and gilded serpent, at least to the highly imaginative and poetic eye, till it arrived at the bridal abode, which was very tastefully ornamented and fitted up. Close by this little palace, the English gentlemen retired to a house where refreshments were provided for them—a very needful measure, as the heat, dust and odor inseparable from a Baroda procession in the month of April, were most oppressive. After a little while they were summoned to the presence, and now for the first time appeared the bride, modestly and thickly veiled, sitting on a basket. The bands played, the guns thundered a royal salute, the soldiers fired a *feu de joie*. I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the meaning of the peculiar ceremony which was then enacted to be able to give you a proper account of it. It was very curious. The bride, as I have said, sat on a basket, and her royal lover sat in front of her, apparently holding her feet. Fine cords were then wound round the two contracting parties, which I conclude to be symbolical of the indissoluble nature of the bond between them. The thermometer of civilization has not reached divorce point in Guicowaree yet, as far as I can learn, but I hope some day to be able to give you a full, true and particular account of the forms and obligations of a Marathi marriage. Presents were liberally distributed by His Highness. The Nineteenth N. I. received sweetmeat money, and the detachment of artillery were feasted, after which dancing took place in one of the barrack-rooms fitted up for the purpose.

A Maniac in Cumberland Mountains.

The Carlisle *Journal* describes the vagaries of a man who has turned recluse and taken up his abode in a cave on Skiddaw, in the Cumberland Lake district. It appears that about three years ago an eccentric-looking man, of tall and slender build, a pale complexion, and speaking with a Scotch accent, paid a visit to Keswick, where he occupied lodgings for a week. During that period he made frequent excursions up Skiddaw, always returning with his clothes covered with mud; and his mysterious wanderings excited considerable attention at the time, various stories being set afloat of his search for precious metals or a hidden treasure. Leaving his lodgings at Keswick, the stranger took up his abode on the breast of Skiddaw, sleeping at night in a small cave or pit, sheltered by a portable roof of reeds, and lined with moss. He has now, except a short interval, remained about three years upon the mountains, sometimes passing his time upon Skiddaw, at others moving on to Saddleback and Helvellyn, one of his fancies being to preach sermons to the mountain sheep. His appearance is described by those who have seen him as ludicrous in the extreme. His hair is thrown over his shoulder and hangs far down his back, and forms the only protection for the head; his clothes seem to have been in the height of fashion twenty years ago, and are quite threadbare; he wears no shoes, and goes on his peregrinations in his stockings only. He gives the name of SMITH, and judging by his language, belongs to Scotland, but when questioned on the subject, gives an evasive answer. He makes almost daily visits to Keswick, where he purchases tea and sugar, mixing and eating them dry. His only cooking apparatus is a small pan, in which he cooks messes of very questionable ingredients, boiling them by the aid of lighted tallow. Through the limited accommodation of his habitation he is obliged to lie in a circular position, much resembling that of a dog in a kennel. In some of his descents into the vales his appearance frightened some of the peaceful inhabitants, and the police having had their attention directed to him he recently underwent incarceration in the county goal for disorderly conduct at Keswick. While in prison he painted a good portrait of the governor of the goal, but it had been a great grief to him to have his hair cut, according to prison rule, on his entrance. Having finished his term of imprisonment, he has now gone back to his old haunts, a cleaner if not a wiser man.

A Society that May Be Spared.

From the London Examiner.

When we are all dreading an European war, do we derive any comfort from the announcement that the Peace Society has held its fiftieth anniversary? The Society is old enough to know better than to exist any longer. What has it ever done? What can it ever do but receive subscriptions and spend its income? People, now-a-days, need not be taught to love peace, and a mission for the purpose seems a mere impertinence. The income tax has made us to a man a pacific nation; but if any just cause of war arose, no pragmatical association would argue England out of the vindication of its honor or interests. As it is, the Peace Society is the fly on the chariot wheel. It can neither forward nor retard opinion. We are told that the labors of the Society's agents have met with the greatest encouragement in every part of the kingdom, But what, in the name of wonder, are these same labors? Is it a labor to tell people that war is a great calamity, peace a great blessing? Does it cost £1,600 to inculcate that lesson? Has the Peace Society made discovery of one lover of war? If it has, it has done something toward the justification of its own existence. The Society should see that its pretension is a reflection on the nation. The whole community is for peace, and wants no special instruction in its duties and interests. We may be told that, if the Society does no good, it does no harm; but there is harm in every waste of zeal and energy. While there is room for so many social services, every work of supererogation is to be deprecated. The Society is dissatisfied with the present House of Commons, though it had instituted inquiries at the last election to ascertain the soundness of the opinions of candidates. Notwithstanding these precautions, a House has been returned three-fourths of which are pronounced, by interest or sympathy, concerned in "the war system." Now, what is meant by the war system, and is it fair to make a charge without defining the offence? We suppose that the "war system" means the maintenance of an army and navy, which does not necessarily imply any propensity to war. But we are quite ready to admit both excess and mismanagement in the military establishments. But an abstract love of peace will not correct the faults, and produce at once more efficiency and economy. And we have never heard of any endeavors of the Peace Society to bring a sounder public opinion to bear on the worst extravagances.

Experiment on a Bald Head.

From the London Globe, June 5.

One of the most amusing trials ever brought before the tribunals is just now coming on. We all know that human vanity has no particular home of its own, but lodges itself everywhere, sometimes in the most strange and out of the way places. Who would have thought that old BOUSQUET, the tobacconist, had placed it on the top of his shining bald pate? Yet so it was, and when M. CARREY, the eminent hairdresser, declared that he had discovered an infallible remedy for baldness, M. BOUSQUET believed him, and begged him to try it at once. Now, M. CARREY is a man of reflection, and in walking in the woods of Satory, one fine Sunday afternoon, all alone by himself, he was led into admiration of the beauties of nature, and, above all, was he astonished at the growth of the mushroom, which, without soil, root, or branch, springs up and grows and flourishes. "*Parbleu!* the very thing for baldness!" exclaims M. CARREY, who forthwith gathers his handkerchief full of mushrooms, boils them down, and calls aloud for some bald head on which to try his remedy. That of M. BOUSQUET offers itself quite naturally, and the delighted inventor hastens to apply it. Now, after two months' experiment, does M. BOUSQUET stand weeping before the tribunal. Not a single hair has appeared upon his skull, which is still bald but no longer shining, for all over its surface are scattered the most hideous little wens, which promise to become bigger with time, and will disfigure its proportions most wofully. With this melancholy prospect before him, he demands heavy damages; but the hairdresser defends himself like a man, and declares that willingly and at his own risk and peril did M. BOUSQUET consent to have the experiment tried, and that consequently his own responsibility is completely covered. The case is exciting some little interest among the doctors, as it is clear that this decoction of mushroom, if it will not actually produce hair, has sufficient action on the skin to produce something, and may be of use in certain diseases.

The Authorship of "Ecce Homo."

From Macmillan's Magazine.

There is a legend floating about London that the publisher invited sixteen persons to dinner to meet the author of *Ecce Homo*, who returned home no wiser than they came. But how much more curious a banquet might be given if all those to whom the book has been ascribed were invited to meet each other! The dinner party would include, among others, the most celebrated of Roman Catholic divines, the most learned of Roman Catholic laymen, we know not how many Nonconformist ministers, three essayists and reviewers, an Archbishop of York, innumerable young fellows of colleges, a Republican professor, a female novelist, a leading journalist, an Irish historian, a Scottish poet, a Scottish Duke, a Master of Trinity, a Dean of Westminster, an Attorney-General, a poet-laureate, a Chancellor of the Exchequer, a High Church Vice-Chancellor, a law stationer, a chemist, an unknown autograph, and the Emperor of the French. No "Imaginary Conversations," no "Dialogues of the Dead," no feast at Simon's house in the new Atlantic world [illegible] charm of that surprising entertainment. The secret of mystery, however, still remains unbroken, and we earnestly trust that it may be so. In our day, when theological polemics attach so much more to name and station than to doctrine, when respect of persons is so much more powerful than respect of truth, it is doubly important that, at least until the work before us is completed, the vultures of party controversy should be kept at bay.

THE BOOK TRADE OF GERMANY.

How Books are Made and How they are Sold.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

LEIPSIC, May, 1866.

In my last letter I alluded to the extent of the book trade in Leipsic, and to the exceedingly quiet way in which it is conducted. I promised, moreover, to dwell more fully at a future time on the manner of carrying this immense business on. In order not to let this matter drop out of mind, I take it up at the present time, hoping that the theme may not be uninteresting to the great book-reading and book-buying public of Boston.

These last words suggest an important difference between us and the Germans. Despite the fact that the country where I am now writing is preëminently a land of books, the people are by no means a book-reading people. More than ten thousand separate works are published every year in Germany, but the editions are almost all small, and few outlive the first impression. In America it is exceedingly rare for a publisher to print less than a thousand copies of any work, while some houses, that of the HARPERS, for example, never put to press less than three thousand copies at a time; but in Germany the editions vary from three to seven hundred. Five hundred may be said to be the usual number of copies forming a first edition. Novels have, of course, a larger sale than any other works, since they are taken by the circulating libraries, and these are to be found in every large village in Germany. The novel-reading people use these libraries almost invariably, the price being absurdly low, in some not more than a cent and a half per week. But works which are not fiction, appeal to a small public. Every man has his "fach," or department, and buys little or nothing that does not relate to it. So, while almost every theme in philosophy, religion, or the exact sciences, is covered by German authors, the number of readers who are interested in each is very small. We have an immense number of works neither popular in the looser sense of the word, nor strictly scientific, but intended for that reading public of intelligent and well-informed people who wish to know something of subjects lying outside of their own special department, but who do not have the time to go to the bottom of them. This class of readers is not nearly so large in Germany, and so, while no country produces more books which are strictly technical, both England and America produce more which are general in their character, and which enter into libraries of almost all cultivated people.

With us books are published in only two or three cities, and eight or ten houses have nearly a monopoly of the business. We know when we open a book that we shall probably see on the title page the name Boston or New-York, possibly Philadelphia, and in exceedingly rare instances Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. One would suppose that some such principle might hold good here in Germany. But this is not the case. A large share of German books issue from Leipsic it is true, but another share, almost equally large, are published in Berlin, the headquarters of German culture. Still of the ten thousand works published yearly in Germany, only three thousand, or less than a third, are issued by the houses of these two cities; seven thousand are published elsewhere. But not merely or mainly in such important commercial places as Cologne, Vienna, and Frankfort on the Main; they issue generally from small places, oftentimes so insignificant as to be quite unknown to us in America. Who would expect to find such names as Aaram, Paderborn, Munster, Freiburg and Glogan on the title pages of important and celebrated books? We are not accustomed to regard Hanover, New-Haven, Providence, Amherst, as places where great publishers reside, but in Germany great numbers of works issue from Bonn, Halle, Heidelburg, Tubingen, and all the other seats of important universities. Some of the most noted publishing houses in the world are in little places; such, for example, as the establishment of MEYER in Hilburghausen, and of JUSTUS PERTHES in Gotha. Some of these are so utterly unpretending that a stranger might pass by the place and not detect their existence.

Of course when a book is published it must be announced. We are all familiar with the way in which this is done in the United States, but here it is a very different matter. Few publishers advertise their works in the newspapers, but almost all issue compact lists of the books published by them, and these are distributed with a free hand. But the great means relied upon to give currency to the fact of publication are the "notices," with us so hastily prepared and often so unreliable, but in Germany much more carefully and conscientiously written. One of the things which is noticed in the newspapers of the larger towns and cities, is the great amount of space which is given to the reviews of books and to notices of concerts and theatrical performances. The Germans take little interest in politics, and hence those long and compact columns which are devoted to this theme in America are otherwise filled in Germany. The Germans are not, indeed, in any sense a newspaper-reading people, and yet almost every professional man sees an organ of his class, and every scholar has access to some one or more literary journals. In this way every book published is advertised in the most thorough manner, and it would not materially augment the sale were the American method of puffing and announcing introduced. The German publishers are content with successes which in America would be called small and insignificant; and few of them ever dream of publishing more than four or five small editions of even the most popular work. I think that FREYTAG's famous novel, *Soll and Haben*, or as Mrs. MALCOLM translates it, *Debit and Credit*, has run only up to the tenth edition, but this is a success unparalleled in German literature, and only justified by the remarkable excellence of the work.

There are about three thousand bookstores in Germany, including those which publish as well as those which do a general retail business; and each one of these is represented by an agent in Leipsic. Formerly at the great Easter Fair that city was thronged with the book publishers and dealers, and there was a complete lack of system. A publisher having brought out a work which promised to have a good sale, used to take a large part of the edition with him to the Leipsic Spring Fair, and distribute it on commission among the principal dealers. They took the books home, and sold as many of them as possible, and in a year brought back the copies which remained, and gave them back to the original publisher. After that they were worked off only as casual orders came in, but, of course, the most of the copies which were sold were disposed of within the first year after publication. This was an exceedingly clumsy way of doing business, and, of course, consumed a great deal of time, and made it necessary for the book-dealers to spend several weeks every Spring at Leipsic.

Now all this is changed. A system of orders has come into vogue which greatly expedites and simplifies the whole business. Each of the German publishers has an agent in Leipsic, although some of these agents transact the affairs of several houses. The agents have places of business, not great marble front stores paying immense rents, but quiet chambers on narrow streets. To these agents the publishers send large supplies of every book which they issue, and all orders, or almost all are met, not by the publishers, but by the Leipsic agents. Now let us suppose that a clergyman in the country wants a book which he has seen announced as published by Mr. PERTHES of Gotha. He goes to the bookseller in his village to order it. This personage keeps almost no books on hand excepting such as are in universal demand, but orders every book as it may be wanted by his customers. He looks in the bookseller's directory, and at a glance learns who is Mr. PERTHES' agent in Leipsic. On a printed form in use among all booksellers, he writes the name of the book wanted, the date, the address of the agent and his own, and sends it unsealed through the post. The book comes back by return of mail. All these orders come into a common building in Leipsic, called the Bookseller's Exchange. On some days as many as 60,000 separate orders are received, and there are agents there who do business on so large a scale that the weight of their daily mail is as much as 60 pounds. Business transacted on a scale of such magnitude, is, of course, immensely facilitated by this admirable system. Leipsic is happily situated for it, being almost in the centre of the most active part of Germany, and books can be sent to the most distant part of the "Fatherland" in an incredibly short time.

The chief business which now remains to be discharged at the Spring Fair is the settlement of accounts. This involves the payment of large sums of money, the aggregate of the Leipsic trade amounting to about two millions of American dollars, gold. To this must be added the million dollars' worth of second-handed books sold every year in Germany. With us this is a department of trade of but little account, new books so especially crowd the older ones out of sight that we assign comparatively little value to any but the newest, and let the older be sold at a merely nominal value. But it is not so in Germany. Here books have a great deal of worth, and in every town where there is any considerable traffic in them there may be seen an antiquarian bookstore on every principal street. Establishments surpassing that of Mr. BURNHAM can be found in many of the university cities of Germany; and in Leipsic there is one which has a stock of three hundred thousand works. Whenever an eminent professor dies, his library is sold, and the income derived from it, though often entirely incommensurate with the sum which it has cost, often yields no inconsiderable amount. The library of Prof. RITTER is an instance in point. It was sold at auction, and yielded about $12,000; and yet it ought to be remarked that it cost at least $60,000; yet every work having any value in itself is sure to bring a good price. This makes the antiquarian business entirely respectable, and many scholars patronize no bookstores excepting those where second-handed books are sold.

Cromwell's Sword.

It appears that at the capture of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN's army, there was lost an article of great antiquity, and highly treasured by South Carolina Masons, as a relic of a great man and of the past. A South Carolina paper says:

"This was the famous sword of State, called among our Masons 'the Cromwell Sword,' and commonly believed among them to have been once possessed by the Lord Protector of England. We draw attention to the fact of the loss, and to the descriptive particulars which follow, in the hope that, public attention being drawn to its history, it may be recovered, drawn from some obscure hiding place, and restored to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, to which it belonged. This antique weapon was a subject of peculiar interest as a relic rather than for its use and beauty. Its history is given by DALCHO in his *Masonic Reader*. It is a large one, once elegant, and curious two-edged weapon, in a rich velvet scabbard, highly ornamented with Masonic emblems, and with the arms of the Grand Master. It had been presented to the Grand Lodge by the Provincial Grand Master, after the installation of the grand officer, was given as a consecrated sword, and received with reverent assurances to keep it safely, so far as human effort could accord safety. The weapon had been long in the Grand Master's family, and was said to have once belonged to Oliver Cromwell, a legend to which some probability may be given from the fact that the Provincial Grand Master was a descendant of Sir Edward Leigh, who was a member of the Long Parliament, and a parliamentary general in the time of the Protector, from whom, perhaps, he received it. The further history of this sword may as well be given here. From the time of the presentation it continued in the possession of the Grand Lodge, and was borne by the Grand Sword Bearer, or in later times the Grand Pursuivant, in all public processions. At length, in the conflagration which, in the year 1838, destroyed so large a portion of the City of Charleston, and with other buildings the Masonic Hall, the sword was with great difficulty saved, with the loss of the hilt, the scabbard, and a small part of the extremity of the blade. In the confusion consequent on the fire, the sword thus mutilated was mislaid, and for a long time was supposed to be lost. In 1852 a Committee was appointed by the Grand Lodge to make every exertion for its recovery, and at length, in the beginning of the year 1854, it was accidentally found by the Grand Tyler in an outhouse on his premises, and was by him restored to the Grand Lodge in its mutilated condition. The lost piece of the blade was ingeniously replaced by a cutler in the City of Charleston, and being sent to New-York, was returned with a new hilt and velvet scabbard, and was used in its appropriate place during the centennial ceremonies of that year."

Sketch of Gen. Benedek.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

First among the Generals of Austria stands Louis, or Ludwig, von Benedek, a genuine Hungarian, and yet trusted alike by Austrian and Magyar, Kaiser and peasant. He was born in 1804 at Oedenburgh, (Hungary) and was the son of a medical professor. He manifested a bent for a military career at a very early age, and received a suitable education at the Imperial Military Academy of Neustadt. He quitted this at 18, and joined the army as a cadet, had his first commission in 1831, was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, placed on the staff, and sent to Italy. In 1835 he was Captain, five years later he was advanced to the rank of Adjutant-Major, and left Italy for Poland. His conduct in that unhappy country was characterized by so much tact and intelligence that even there he avoided hatred, while both commendation and reward were bestowed on him by the authorities at Vienna. He passed the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1846 was made full Colonel. At this juncture the insurrection in Galicia broke out, and the position of the Austrian troops was not only dangerous, but difficult. The peasants rose to a man with the object of exterminating the landed proprietors, and but for the successful result of Gen. Collin's attack on Cracow, and the decisive advantage obtained by Benedek at Gdow, the social conflagration would have lasted much longer. For this Benedek received the Cross of the Order of Leopold, and was intrusted with the task of reëstablishing order in the East. The Archduke Ferdinand d'Este at once discerned and appreciated at its real value the military capacity shown by the Hungarian Colonel, and recommended him so earnestly at Court that the regiment of Gyulai Lancers was placed under his command, and he was dispatched to the army in Italy. Here he highly distinguished himself. The retreat from Milan to Verona was conducted by him, and at the attack of Curtatone his troops sustained a fire of artillery from either side, and finally by a brilliant bayonet charge decided the fortune of the day. For this he was honorably mentioned by Radetzky, and recommended for the Order of Marie Theresa, the highest distinction which Austria accords for military services. It was during this campaign that an extraordinary piece of good fortune rewarded his brilliant courage. Two days before Novara the Piedmontese, under the command of Durando and Victor Emmanuel (then Duke of Savoy,) had retreated and posted themselves, to the number of 24,000, in the small town of Mortara, about which hung the Austrians, numbering only 15,000 and 48 cannon. Benedek now made a proposal, which, after some demur, he was allowed to carry out. Accordingly, with one division, comprehending his own regiment, and supported by two companies of riflemen, under the cover of an unusually dark night, he threw himself into the principal street of Mortara, by way of the Porta Milano, chased the surprised troops before him until he reached the Porta Vecelli, the opposite gate of the town, and here barricaded himself with broken carriages, dead horses, and anything else which served the purpose, when suddenly he heard the Piedmontese march sound full on them. He was, of course, separated from the outside body of Austrian troops, and, thus taken in the rear, resolved on a desperate move. Heading his handful of men as though they were the main body entering the town by the gate near which they had barricaded themselves, he charged and cried to the enemy to surrender. The Italians, in the darkness, believing themselves surrounded, gave up their arms, and before they could recover their mistake the Austrians en masse entered the town from the other end, and the result of that night's work was the capture of six cannon, 66 officers and 2,000 men, with many horses and much baggage, some of which belonged to the Duke of Savoy. When peace was restored, Benedek was rewarded by being made Major-General of the Heynau Brigade, and soon after gained fresh laurels in Hungary. Both in that country and in Poland his name, from the necessity of his duty, became linked with many proceedings little in accordance with his real nature. But though he was most exact in obeying orders once receive , his voice in the council-chamber was always heard in favor of conciliation and mercy. Though the war of 1859 ended disastrously for Austria, Benedek made himself both known and dreaded by the French and Italian troops, and it is on him that the burden will fall in the coming conflict, and on him that the hopes of the Austrians rest. He is beloved by his officers for his blunt and kindly frankness, by the soldiers for the almost tender and fatherly care with which he watches over their comforts. The prejudice of birth is not entirely eradicated from Austrian society, and it is said that some of the aristocracy still treat Benedek with a hauteur which is as senseless as contemptible. But as a military chief he commands the respect of the most perverse and foolish, and the Emperor in particular follows his advice, and treats him with marked favor and confidence. When lately he assumed the command of the army in the North, he instantly stipulated that the Archduke should be placed at the head of the troops in the South, and that, with regard to his staff appointments, he should have entire liberty of choice; in such matters it is no secret that he prefers Poles and Hungarians to Germans. He has established his headquarters at Pardubitz, in Bohemia, a small town containing a feudal castle, and in a secluded situation. It is almost unknown, and unfrequented by all save the aristocratic families of Vienna, the members of which are attached to field sports. The fine plains which lie around abound in game, and afford excellent hunting ground, and Pardubitz has thus become a kind of Bohemian Melton, and the members of a certain sporting club meet there every Autumn, with their horses, dogs, servants, &c., for the pursuit of this amusement. The strategical advantages which this little town possesses have not escaped the eye of Benedek. It is situated at the junction of two main lines of railway, the one from Vienna to Dresden, the other from Vienna to Silesia, and so gives direct and easy transport into Saxony on the one hand and into Prussia on the other. In person Gen. von Benedek is of the middle height, spare, wiry, and exceedingly active, of upright and military bearing, with finely sharp-cut features, and a high aquiline nose, and, like most of the continental officers, much shorn and shaven with the exception of a pair of thick moustaches. He has quick penetrating eyes, and his manner is distinguished by the courtesy and attractive mixture of gentleness, high courage, and gaiety which used to be the mark of the old school. He boasts of being every inch a Hungarian, and his scrupulous honor, both in his private and public character, has never been even called in question.

Photography as an aid to Portrait Painting.

In a review of Mr. Tom Taylor's life of Sir Joshua Reynolds in a late number of the *Cotemporary Review*, we have the following:

"It is, however, more easy to point out deficiencies which are universally admitted, and to object to the criticism which the deficiences call forth, than to indicate the direction from which we may derive hope of any great improvement in the school; but it is impossible to overlook the influence which, for good or evil, is now being exercised, and probably will be exercised through all future time, by the marvelous discovery of photography, and its application to the ends of painting. It is a question whether what is called pre-Raphaelitism in England is not due to this discovery, acting upon a few minds unconsciously impressed by the clear manifestations of important truths hitherto smothered under broad conventionalisms. The geology of landscape, for instance, was but little appreciated by painters, before they were taught by photography that the stratification of a rock cannot be expressed by a few vague and ignorant touches. No painter ever taught us so much about the Alps as the photographs of Bissot or the small stereoscopic slides with which we are all so familiar. Let us readily grant that photography is not a fine art itself, neither can it possibly take the place of any intellectual work; that it can exercise no power of selection, modify no expression, raise no emotion, evoke no sympathy; but although it can never raise us to the contemplation of any spiritual truth, it reproduces accurately the aspect of the material universe. Its effect upon the art of our generation has been great, not perhaps altogether good. So far, it has certainly given an undue impulse to the mere imitative faculty, while the noblest of human faculties, the imagination, has been in abeyance; but we cannot but think that its influence will tend in the long run to strengthen the latter, by endowing it with a more accurate and enlarged experience. We may at least be grateful that it has displaced a great deal of bad art. A photograph of the Coliseum or of Notre Dame is better worth having than the incorrect lithographs that used to stand for them; and the sun gives us a better idea of Vesuvius than the execrable *guache* drawings that were formerly exposed in the Neapolitan print-shops. And although we may regret the temporary eclipse, for such we trust it is, of miniature painting, we have little reason to deplore the annihilation of that cheap art of portraiture to which Mrs. Lirriper was sacrificed, and to the professors of which, as she says, "you paid your three guineas, and took your chance as to whether you came out yourself or somebody else." But while the influence of photography may be clearly traced in the more careful study of form and detail which distinguishes our living subject painters from their immediate predecessors, our portrait painters have refused to profit by a discovery which might be to them an invaluable handmaid, while it never could become a successful rival. Want of strong individuality is the characteristic of nearly all modern portraiture,—not only in the countenance, but in the action and build of the figure. The old masters were all alive to the importance of making a portrait an absolute fact in the first place; and although Titian and Van Dyke, each in his different way, by surpassing knowledge of treatment, ennobled the aspect of their sitters, they never sacrificed an iota of character. With modern portrait painters it is a common practice to sacrifice their strong faculties of observation to the prevailing taste of the day, or to the requirements of family affection and prejudice. Against this weakness photography bears witness in a hundred ways. Harsh, black, unpleasant, and ugly as you please, and utterly contemptible as a work of art, a photograph sets before us a true representation of the construction of the cranium, the exact set of the features, and the general build of the body, with a marvelous accuracy that it is out of the power of any human hand to rival. No child will mistake it, the dullest clod will recognize it; yet it is but a dead image, lacking the spark of human intellect which gives life to the meanest work of the hand, and we have more sympathy with the work of a sign painter than with it. But by the intelligent portrait painter, surely the representation which conveys the exact conformation of the skull, the air and custom, as it were, of the man in his bodily presence, rendered so faithfully by this wonderful agent, should be received thankfully and modestly; he should use it as Van Dyke or Reynolds would gladly have used it, as a valuable aid, not as a base trammel. Only an accomplished painter can so use it; only he can translate its meaning. At present it is, for the most part, neglected by those who might well profit by its help, and debased by the modifications of sixth-rate miniature painters, so that many of our portrait painters are half afraid to make use of it, and altogether afraid to acknowledge its value. That it must eventually be the means of raising the art of portraiture to a more subtle and higher rendering of truth, we firmly believe. As yet our contemporary portraiture shows very little evidence of this; but we may mention the admirable portrait-busts of Mr. Woolner in illustration of the effects produced by this wonderful discovery upon an active and sensitive mind. Mr. Woolner is probably wholly unconscious how many of the really valuable results of photography he has appropriated and embodied in his work. No portrait painter has yet seen or felt the true use of it, or we should have less reason to complain, year after year, of the portraits that are said to disfigure the walls of the Royal Academy. The infusion of that hard, stern reality which we so greatly deprecate in a photograph is more than all else needed in modern portraiture, and though a second-rate painter may fear to become the slave of the process, and is ever ready to dread that his work may be superseded by its mechanical results, the truly accomplished artist, who has mastered the greater difficulties of his art, will recognize in photography the most valuable of those mechanical aids which from time to time have been placed at his disposal by the discoveries of science."

AUSTRALIA.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine in Sydney, N. S. W.—Great Destruction of Property.

Our files of Australian papers have been received, with dates from Sydney to the 31st and Melbourne to the 23d March.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From Sydney we have full particulars of a fearful explosion of that dreadful compound nitro-glycerine or glonoin oil, which occurred in that city on Sunday, 4th of March, causing great destruction, but happily little if any loss of life.

The following is a full account of the catastrophe sent by telegraph to Melbourne:

At 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening (4th of March) the most alarming and destructive explosion ever known in this colony occurred in the midst of the business portion of the city, and which, if it had happened on any other day than Sunday must have resulted in a fearful destruction of human life, not only on account of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighborhood being thronged on business days, but also of the large number of persons employed in the various establishments affected by the catastrophe.

The explosion occurred in the establishment of Messrs. Molison & Black, shipping agents, at the lower part of Bridge-street, near its junction with Pitt-street. So violent was the force of the explosive matter that the entire building has disappeared, and scarcely a vestige of the store remains.

The shop-fronts of the buildings in that part of Bridge-street are all blown out; and the walls of new and handsome buildings, recently erected, as well as of some other of the adjacent shops and private houses, are thrown out of the perpendicular.

The Exchange, and all the buildings at the Exchange corner in Pitt-street, are more or less injured; so also are the offices of the Sugar Company opposite, and of the Sovereign and Southern Insurance Companies. The front of Messrs. Greville & Co.'s offices, which are some distance higher on the opposite side of Bridge-street, and of several others still further removed from the scene of the explosion, are completely driven in. Several houses in Bridge-street are so seriously shaken that rents and fissures are visible in the front walls. The effects of it are also seen in George-street, extending some distance from its junction with Bridge-street, in both directions, where most of the glass in the windows are broken. The London Chartered Bank appears to have suffered considerably. Along Pitt-street the mischief done is considerable; several large blocks of buildings in that quarter are affected, besides a great many shops.

Among the more important buildings are—the Australasian Insurance Company, the magnificent new offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the Oriental Bank, the United Insurance, the Australian General Insurance, the London and Lancashire, the Australian Alliance, the Universal, and the Pacific Insurance Companies' offices; the *Herald and Empire* printing offices, Messrs. W. Dean & Co., the well-known auctioneers; Messrs. Hyam & Co's., and several piles of offices.

The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained. It was at first supposed to have been occasioned by fire-damp in the tank stream; then by the ignition of gunpowder, but Messrs. Molison & Black assert that there were not two pounds of powder on the premises. It is now said to have been an explosion of nitro-glycerine, which has been shown by recent experiments to possess an explosive force ten times greater than that of gunpowder. This will account for the extraordinary effects produced. Messrs. Molison & Black's account-sales book was found on Church-hill, near St. Philip's. The edges were fretted and torn. In an opposite direction, and at a still greater distance, the effects are visible, portions of the *debris* being found as far off as the bottom of Erskine-street, and some of the windows of the Mint were broken. Scarcely a shutter in the street remained in its place. The telegraph wires were torn down all around the block, and nearly all the clocks in the neighborhood stopped. The report startled the whole city, and was heard for miles out of town.

The absence of serious accident to life or limb seems almost miraculous, notwithstanding the quietude of this neighborhood on a Sunday evening. As far as at present known, the only casualties are one man injured in the hand, and another in the face—neither of them seriously.

Dozens of men are employed this morning in sweeping and collecting the *débris*. The broken glass lies about the streets and on the floors of the houses as thick as dust. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done. Messrs. Molison & Black estimate their loss at £20,000.

A commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe had closed their investigation, and decided that it was caused by nitro-glycerine. Two cases of this stuff, says the Sydney *Morning Herald* of the 6th of March, were imported by the *Ramsey*, and as we are informed were placed in the Queen's stores in the Custom-house on the 19th of February, and there remained until the 28th, when they were removed to the premises where they afterwards proved so destructive. No traces whatever of the cases could be found after the explosion.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The following is the text of a letter brought by the two sons of Abd El Kader to M. Emile de Girardin: "Praise be to the one true God. To our noble, respected, and highly honored friend! May God grant you all happiness! May you and all who are dear to you enjoy perfect health! We pray also the Almighty to pour down His mercies on you. After being informed as to you and your health, we shall tell you that, thanks to God, we are at the height of our wishes. Your personal affection and the great kindness of France is always present to our mind. May the Eternal reward you—you and the French nation—as highly as you deserve. I have sent my sons to France that they may visit our friends. They will go after that to one of the watering places of your country. We pray you to regard them with kindness. May you live long in peace! Your true friend, ABD EL KADER.

Another veteran of the great revolutionary wars of Europe has passed away—Gen. Count Nostiz, who acted as Blucher's Adjutant, and saved the life of his chief in the battle of Ligny. Travelers in Germany will recollect having seen on the walls of many a provincial inn a quaint print, representing Blucher lying under his fallen horse and Nostiz mounting guard over him, sword and pistol in hand. Thus he protects him against the blows of the French cuirassiers, galloping past with headlong speed. Count Nostiz, who died a nonagenarian, had enjoyed a green old age, and retained the use of his faculties until within a short period of his death. He will be interred on his estate of Zobtem, in Silesia.

The Academie of Marseilles has been awakened from its torpor by a strange incident. At a recent meeting one of its members begged permission to read a poem on the follies of the day. Herein the ladies were most bitterly criticised for their exaggeration in dress, manner and morals—the indecency of Teresa—the absurdity of the Benoitons—in short, every voice and folly of modern society was held up to ridicule. In the midst of this severe lashing, while the audience, all attention, interrupted the silence only by a sympathetic titter, a lady arose, screamed out in the greatest excitement, "You are nothing but a pack of asses," burst through the crowd and disappeared.

A singular double marriage was to be celebrated in Paris on the 15th of the present month. One of our most celebrated chemists, M. Baral, is to marry the widow of a great manufacturer in the north of France; and on the same day M. Baral's son will marry the lady's daughter. M. Barel, Sen., will consequently be doubly a father-in-law, and the lady will be her daughter's mother and mother-in-law at the same time.

The Lady Godiva procession took place at Coventry, England, on the 4th. The Countess was personated by Mme. Panton, described as "from the Royal Academy," who rode a circus horse. The pageant extended about a mile. The city companies, attended by their followers and banners, and the local clubs, Odd Fellows and Foresters, with their glittering paraphernalia, were well represented.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been decorated by the King of Denmark with the Order of the Elephant. This is a very high compliment to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the order in question being less cheap than almost any other in Europe. It is said that outside the Imperial family there are only two Frenchmen in possession of it.

A family *fête* of great rarity has been celebrated at Olmutz, (Moravia,) in honor of M. Wisgrill, a landed proprietor, and his wife, whose united ages amount to 200 years, the husband being 103 and the wife 97. They were married on the 25th of May, 1731, and celebrated the 75th anniversary of their union.

Rev. Paul Hamilton, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Broughton, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr; and, not a little to the surprise of his fair auditory, gave out his text: "And they fell upon Paul's neck and kissed him."

A sarcophagus from the tomb of the Kings of Israel, a monument of Hebraic art, which some years since was found in the Holy Land, has lately been carried to Jaffa, and was embarked there on the 9th ult. for France, being intended for the museum of the Louvre.

The question of the admission of ladies to university privileges has been favorably received at Durham. It is announced that girls will be allowed to participate in the local examinations connected with that university.

While a house was being demolished in Paris recently the skeleton of a child was found in a cavity of one of the chimney jambs. The skeleton must have been there many years. Toward 1804 the house was inhabited by a religious community.

The Russian Gen. Mouravieff, of unenviable memory through his conduct in the Polish insurrection, has lately disappeared, and there is every reason to believe that he has been assassinated.

Kossuth has, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary in case war breaks out.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND.

Speech of Gov. Swann.

Gov. Swann, of Maryland, made an able address to a meeting, held in Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, and at which he presided. He said:

When this war terminated I felt anxious, with all conservative men, to see this country reëstablished upon a permanent and enduring basis. The rebels had laid down their arms and applied for pardon. I had no bitter animosities to cherish and keep alive. *To hold so many States and so large a class of our population by military power was not only impracticable in itself, unless at a ruinous cost to the people, but directly opposed to the spirit of our institutions.* Beside, I could see no good reason why the people of the States should not be again reunited. There were no latent causes of danger likely to spring up in the future. They were subdued and prostrate, seeking pardon at the hands of a powerful and magnanimous Government.

It was not our policy to degrade them. They had been our brethren in the past, descended from the same common stock with ourselves; and if this Union was intended to be kept together, were to become a most important part of our aggregate population. I speak of the *masses*—not the leaders of this rebellion. The leaders are now the only remaining cause of irritation, because the people have been betrayed and ruined by them; and the sympathy which we feel for the masses does not apply with the same force to those who were the authors of the troubles which have been entailed upon us. But the rebellion once subdued, the States were remanded back to all their former constitutional rights as States and integrals of our common system. We had no right to say, You shall not be represented in Congress *by true and loyal men.* The constitutional Union would no longer have existed had the extreme Radicals in Congress succeeded in holding the States as conquered provinces, and not as States in the Union. The Union cannot be divided, and *when President Johnson, by his proclamation, announced the rebellion as at an end, the Government resumed her former relations—each State standing as before the rebellion.*

This policy was not Mr. Johnson's policy alone. *It was inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln in the case of Louisiana and Tennessee and Arkansas, and was steadily adhered to by him until the period of his death. It was known and approved by the convention that nominated him for the Presidency, and Andrew Johnson for the Vice-Presidency.* Now we are told that Mr. Johnson has deserted his party and the platform on which he was elected. And what does this policy mean? It means simply that now the war is over the States shall have their representation in Congress restored to them—not by the recognition of the claims of defiant military leaders, or insolent members of rebel Legislatures who were mainly implicated in stirring up this strife, but *by true and loyal men—men who are qualified and mean in good faith to stand by this Government.* That is the whole theory in a nut-shell. And who supports this doctrine of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, now that the rebellion has been so triumphantly put down? It is supported by some of the ablest and most distinguished men in the National Union Party. It is supported by the great masses of the people, as I think will be found in the Fall elections. It is supported by Mr. Seward, the ablest statesman in Mr. Johnson's cabinet, and his no less distinguished colleagues in that body. It is supported by Grant and Sherman, through whose bravery the rebellion was brought to a close. It is supported by the almost united voice of the army and navy. And yet with all this evidence staring us in the face, I am denounced and hunted like a traitor, by these extreme radicals, because I have dared to support Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy, against the revolutionary combinations which have been formed, to weaken the powers of the Administration and postpone indefinitely the work of reconstruction.

Upon the subject of our unhappy differences I do not know that I can say anything which would not suggest itself to prudent and thinking men throughout the State. I regret to witness the spectacle of a great party, such as that which has conducted us through the rebellion, tamely submitting, in so many and cardinal measures of public policy, to the dictation of intemperate and ill-judging men. The national men of the party should rather oppose and hold in check the ultraisms which are now threatening our destruction. Deeply should I regret that anything should occur to separate me from fellowship with the national men of the Union party with whom I have cordially coöperated for the past four years in saving this Union. I can see nothing which should provoke any one, either in Congress or out, to make war upon President Johnson. *His platform is the same that it has always been.* He was elected to the office of Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln by a Convention of the Union Party. He had opposed the rebellion as no other man had opposed it. He had suffered in his person and his property, and had made sacrifices in the maintenance of his principles which gained him the admiration of loyal men of all parties and every shade of opinion. His uncompromising devotion to his country gave him the nomination of that Convention, and resulted in his elevation to the high office which he now fills. In his reconstruction policy he did no more than follow in the footsteps of Mr. Lincoln. The leading ground of complaint against him, so far as I have been able to understand it, was his inability, under the obligations of his official oath, to sanction certain ultra radical measures whose effect would have been to have ignored the existence of the States, placed the negro on a *forced* basis with the white man, and inaugurated the universal right of suffrage, which would have precipitated the whole Southern and Border States—our own among the number—into the hands of the African race. Will Maryland find fault with him for this?

The persistent effort which is now being made to misrepresent me, is simply disgraceful and unworthy of any party having pretention to truth and honesty.

I have stated that the issue of negro suffrage in the coming fall campaign was well made, and a most vital issue, as I believe, in the State of Maryland at the present time.

I have seen no reason to change my opinion upon this point. I entertain the opinion that *forced negro suffrage and negro equality will destroy the State of Maryland if it does not bring ruin upon the negro race.* I have always dreaded a war of races, and I believe that if this radical faction is not promptly checked by the popular voice it cannot fail to precipitate such a result.

Mr. Swann then defended President Johnson's course, reviewed Senator Wilson's speech, lately delivered in Baltimore, and concluded as follows:

"The interest of all parties and all classes in this country is involved in the speedy reconstruction of a cordial Union between all the States. The war is over, and we have nothing to fear from such a policy; on the contrary, we have everything to lose by keeping alive a spirit of sectional alienation. Your country is now suffering—your own city is suffering commercially from the doubt and uncertainty which hang over the future. *The business relations of the country will not be resumed until the States are brought back and clothed with their constitutional functions.* We have other matters to look after more important than these struggles for party power and party ascendency. We have foreign enemies to deal with, demanding the united strength of our whole people, North and South. There is Maximilian, we are not free from that complication. If he is tardy it may be necessary for this Government to help him to get out of Mexico. There is Spain, it is high time that she should be taught that she lives in a Christian age, and will not be permitted to violate the laws of common humanity against American citizens domiciled in a foreign land, or anywhere on this continent. There are outstanding accounts with England and France, which the present unsettled condition of European affairs may swell into proportions. It is the more necessary, therefore, that our people should be united, and that we should keep ourselves in position for any emergency which may be likely to occur.

Congress has thought proper to carry the civil rights bill over the veto of the President. He has discharged his duty as he understood it, by interposing his veto, and it was the right of Congress to do just what Congress did. The responsibility is now with Congress. The President will execute this law, I doubt not, in good faith, and leave the people to deal with it through the ballot-box. *The President has done no more than he had a right to do, as a coördinate branch of the Government. They cannot find in this any good reason to drive him from the ranks of the Union party with which he has heretofore coöperated, nor can they prove that he has ignored any cardinal principle upon which he came into power.* If he has been guilty of too much lenience and forbearance toward the authors of this rebellion, it may be placed to the account of his overweening desire to allay the irritations of the past, and to see the people again reunited.

I shall stand by the people of my State. I shall do all in my power to save them from insult and degradation. I shall coöperate with conservative men in averting the ruin which is now impending over us. I believe that before the adjournment of the next Congress, unless the conservative elements of this country shall become aroused to the dangers of the situation, in spite of the protestations of this radical faction, we shall have *universal, unconditional negro suffrage, and forced negro equality* the law of the land, and Maryland will enter her protest, as she will do, sooner or later, when the power will have passed into other hands and she finds herself the victim of her own unsuspecting credulity.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, let me warn you of the dangers of your present situation. I have served you faithfully for the past twenty years, in many positions in which you have placed me. I can have no motive to mislead you now. You have vast interests at stake. Stand firm to your principles as unconditional Union men. Be not intimidated by the threats of demagogues and fanatics. The men who are trying to lull you into security upon the negro question are not the true friends of the State of Maryland, or the great national interests of the country. They have already shaken the public confidence in the great party which carried us through this war. If we would make the party strong, *we must either hold these extreme Radical men in check, or come out from among them altogether.* Negro suffrage is not dead. It only awaits the election by the people, in the coming Autumn, of a Radical Congress. I shall consider it my duty, as an unconditional Union man, committed to the doctrine *that none but loyal men shall rule over us,* to guard against rash and inconsiderate counsels I shall recognize no new party in the interest of extreme radicalism. I belong to the party of the Union. The effort by a handful of men to break up the Union party in this State can never succeed. The convention which met here a few days ago, representing a mere fraction of our population ought to convince you of this. Congress has already shown unmistakable signs of restlessness under the teaching of Messrs. Sumner and Stevens. They have already drawn themselves in closer affiliation with the President. Let the conservative Union men of Maryland frown upon this attempt to disorganize and break up the party. The representatives of the unconditional Union men of this State, who are called to assemble in this city on the 25th of July, will present a fitting opportunity to rebuke, as they must do, the extreme radicalism which is now threatening our destruction, by enlarged and national views of our present complications, and to place the Union party upon ground more permanent, more enduring, and more impregnable than ever.

KENTUCKY.

A Kentucky View of the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, after quoting the constitutional amendment which has recently passed both Houses of Congress, says:

"This proposed amendment *is a great receding from the course which certain of the radical leaders in Congress had marked out to be pursued. A free interchange of views, the President's vetoes and the popular sentiment, have widely opened their eyes to the impracticability and illegality of their proposed schemes.* Nothing is now said of imposing negro suffrage upon the States, and the idea of the States lately in rebellion being reduced to the condition of Territories is now abandoned, for this amendment, especially if made a condition precedent to the representation of the Southern States in Congress, as is contemplated, acknowledges their existence as regularly organized States. The House has also receded from its position with regard to disfranchising the citizens of the rebellious States for four years, and adopted the Senate's modification without debate or change.

All this exhibits a spirit of compromise, and a readiness to accept measures when their right and justice is made evident, which is highly praiseworthy. And it indicates the course which those who oppose the action of the majority in Congress should pursue. They demand that all things connected with the Government shall continue in their old status, that the teachings of the late rebellion with regard to certain defects or wants in the national Constitution shall be disregarded, that absolutely no punishment or disability shall be inflicted on account of the late attempt to destroy our Government. They would equalize traitors and patriots, thus placing a premium upon treason and a discount on loyalty. Those who thus judge should remember, however, how severely the war for the Union has taxed all the resources of the nation, how freely the loyal States have expended their richest treasures for its success, and how natural it is now to require some security for the peace of the future. The third section of the proposed amendment is not a whit too severe. It merely incapacitates such as have violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, from holding office in the future. Even this incapacity may be removed by act of Congress. And we doubt not that on the slightest exhibition of penitence for the late wrong doing of the Rebellion a full forgiveness will be freely accorded. Nor can it be doubted that the utter absence of this spirit, and, *per contra*, a justification on the part of the South of their treasonable actions, has strengthened the feeling that treason must thus be made odious. We believe that the peace and security of the Union require the partial disfranchisement proposed in the amendment. Oaths having been violated, and no acknowledgment of it or repentance therefor having been made or manifested, there is no security for their sanctity remaining inviolate in the future. And the nation must punish the perjured among her servants.

Of the remaining sections of the proposed amendment we have not time now to speak, save to say that, considering the spirit of concession and compromise in which they are offered, as well as the terms themselves, the amendment as a whole should be accepted by the States. *We can see nothing in it that can be considered unjust or improper.* It inflicts no wrong upon the lately rebellious States, and its provisions affect the whole Union. We would exhibit the most liberal spirit toward the erring South; we would throw a cloak over their late sin, and accord the fullest forgiveness to every one who would be forgiven. But some regard must be paid also to the will of the loyal men of the Union, and their views concerning the best interests of the country should also be respected. *Concession must be mutual.* With these views of the proposed amendment we hope for its ratification by our good old Commonwealth.

TENNESSEE.

Proclamation of Gov. Brownlow—Special Session of the Legislature to Ratify the Constitutional Amendments.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Nashville, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

The *Press* and *Times* to-morrow publish the following proclamation by Gov. Brownlow, reconvening the Legislature:

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

Gentlemen: For more than five years the State of Tennessee has been deprived of her privileges in the Union of our fathers. By the treason of our people we have fallen from our high estate as members of the great American Confederacy. For more than a year past the loyal people of the State have been trying to place her in position, and to prove her worthy to be recognized and admitted to all her forfeited rights. Our Senators and Representatives have lingered for many months at the threshold of the Government, asking to be reinstated in the national councils. In view of the rebellious conduct of so many of our people, and treachery of those who controlled her action, Congress has deemed it necessary to require of us certain conditions precedent as guarantees for our future loyalty. To do this it has been deemed necessary to the future security of the whole country that the State Legislature should ratify certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which may be briefly stated as follows:

1. Equal protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.
2. That classes who are disfranchised without crime shall not be taken into account in fixing the basis of federal representation.
3. That certain persons who have proved themselves dangerous to the peace of the country shall not be eligible to office.
4. The validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, while all debts incurred in aid of the rebellion are illegal and void.

As to the disloyal portion of our people, these terms are mild in the extreme. It is hoped that there is nothing in them repugnant to the sentiments of the loyal, or if there be, that all objections will be yielded upon the altar of our common country.

Therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, in consideration of the premises, and viewing the present as an extraordinary occasion, do issue this my proclamation, convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to consider the aforesaid amendments to the Federal Constitution, and do call upon the members thereof to assemble in the State Capitol on Wednesday, July 4, 1866, when and where the purposes for which they will have been convened will be more fully stated to them.

NEW-YORK.

Meeting in Rochester—Letter from Gov. Fenton.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 22.

At an early hour last evening, and long before the hour at which the meeting was appointed, our citizens were seen flocking to the Court-house, and the City Hall was densely packed with enthusiastic, liberty-loving men, in waiting for the expected speakers.

In the rear of the platform, with the star-spangled banner for a background, was the single name "Grant." In front and on the sides were suspended large placards, with the following mottoes: "Universal Freedom," "Equal Rights," "Equal Taxation," "Universal Education," "Impartial Suffrage."

Charles Wilson, Esq., was nominated as Chairman, amidst the repeated cheers of the assembly. On taking his place on the platform he addressed the meeting briefly.

LETTER FROM GOV. FENTON.

Albany, June 20, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have just received your invitation to attend the meeting called for to-morrow evening to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and regret that my official engagements will not permit me to accept it. I have no time to discuss now in detail the merits of the proposed amendment, and need only say it meets my most hearty approval.

During the past few months our public councils have been agitated with perplexing and grave questions relating to the civil readjustment of our national affairs. Thanks to the firmness and moderation of Congress for uniting on a plan so acceptable, practical and just. The proposition seems to me so wise that I can hardly believe that it will encounter serious opposition. It embraces certainly no more than the loyal States may properly demand in the spirit of justice and conciliation, and no more than the States lately in revolt should cheerfully concede.

The proposed amendment is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and progress, and gives appropriate expression to the prevailing sentiment and convictions of the Union men of the country. Just so far as our Constitution faithfully reflects the temper of the nation, and the deliberate opinions resulting from calm reflection and experience, shall we attain the greatest stability prosperity and greatness. If this measure shall become a part of the supreme law of the land, as we have every reason to hope, it will do much to perfect the work of our fathers, and secure in all time to come the liberty and rights of the citizens, and the honor and unity of the Republic. Let us then all unite in support of this humane and wise provision, in the firm belief that it will afford security from perils like those we have encountered in the past, and will guarantee in the future a just equipoise between the States and a fair and equal representation in all the departments of the General Government.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

George H. Barry, Esq., Chairman, &c., and others, Rochester, N. Y.

Speeches were made by Hon. Roswell Hart, Hon. Sam. McKee, of Kentucky, and by Senator Nye, of Nevada.

Secretary McCulloch and the Test Oath.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following correspondence:

Treasury Department, June 4, 1866.

Sir: On account of your inability to take the oath required by law, I am reluctantly compelled to suggest that I shall be under the necessity of requesting you to forward me your resignation, to take effect as soon as your successor is appointed and qualified.

The Department will make a communication to Congress upon the subject of the compensation for services already rendered by officers who have been unable to take the oath, and I trust a suitable provision will be made in some way for such payment.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

F. M. Robertson, Esq., Examiner of Drugs, Charleston. S. C.

Charleston, S. C., June 8, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, requesting me to forward you my resignation as Special Examiner of Drugs for the port of Charleston, S. C., "in consequence of my inability to take the required oath."

As I am aware of the embarrassments which the appointment of persons to office who could not consistently subscribe to the retrospective portion of the "test oath" has occasioned the Department, I cheerfully comply with your request, and hereby tender my resignation, "to take effect as soon as a successor is appointed and qualified."

With many thanks for your expressions of sympathy and courtesy, I remain very respectfully your obedient servant,

F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D.

Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

Henry A. Wise was among the invited guests at the recent anniversary dinner of the Richmond Grays. Being obliged to decline, he sent a letter, in which he subscribed himself "Brigadier-General Confederate States Army, and prisoner of war on parole."

Gen. G. M. Dodge was nominated on June 19 for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Iowa, in place of Hon. John A. Kasson, the present incumbent, by a vote of 76 to 61, on the seventy-ninth ballot. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Speaker Colfax, in a letter to the Indianapolis *Journal* announces himself a candidate for reelection in the Ninth District. A Mr. Tyva is also desirous of securing the Republican nomination. The Convention meets at Westville, July 10.

If Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has just been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third (Galena) District of Illinois, is elected, it will make his thirteenth term in the House.

Ex-Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is said to be a prominent candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Hon. Wm. Windom. The State Convention is to be held in July.

The result of the election in Nebraska is still uncertain so far as the several candidates are concerned, although the Constitution is adopted by a small majority.

It is reported that Gov. Morton will not call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Hon. Hiram Price has been renominated by the Republicans in the Second District of Iowa.

Gen. Schenck has been renominated for Congress by the Warren County (Ohio) Union Convention.

Col. Don Piatt, of Cincinnati, denies that he is or has been an aspirant for Congressional honors.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Discovery of Successful Frauds Amounting to Nearly $200,000.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

Lockport, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., Hezekiah S. Bennett and Loomis Willard, both of Wright's Corners, Niagara County, were arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud a Mr. Forbes, a banker of Toronto, C. W., of $55 by the sale of spurious drafts. The examination of these parties is progressing before Justice Hamilton at this writing; but the facts thus far developed by the evidence, as well as those in the possession of the Police, present a startling scheme of villainy which the public cannot too soon be made acquainted with.

The drafts in question purported to have been drawn by the "Canton Bank" upon the Second National Bank of New-York. They bore date and were presented to Mr. Forbes last November. During that month several individuals (whose names are in possession of the authorities) rented a room and opened an office in Canton, St. Lawrence County. In a short time they had issued drafts to the extent of $200,000, all purporting to be drawn by the Canton Bank—an institution which had no existence except on paper—and upon the Second National Bank of New-York. The whole country has been flooded during the past Winter with this paper, all as worthless as cobwebs. Incredible as the statement may seem, it has been cashed by unsuspecting persons to an amount approximating $100,000. Western New-York, Canada, Michigan, Illinois and most of the Western Statrs, have been made the chosen field of operations of this gang of swindlers; and information has been received of the cashing of these drafts in Kentucky and Alabama. The public are not often victimized by a more audacious swindle.

During the past Winter one of these drafts for $1,500 was offered at the Exchange Bank of this city. The cashier scrutinized it, and whispered to one of the clerks to go for an officer, upon which the stranger who had offered it took the alarm and disappeared on horseback.

It is believed that there is full $100,000 more of this paper afloat in the hands of parties to the fraud. The public cannot be too careful in remembering the fact. Of course, the drafts are utterly repudiated by the Second National Bank of New-York. No such institution as the Canton Bank is at present known on its books, and no money is deposited to the credit of any such concern. A deposit of $500 was made in December, but withdrawn in ten days; evidently a mere blind.

The case of the two men under examination presents the difficulty that the act of defrauding was committed in Canada, while the conspiracy to defraud, for which they are to be punished, (if punished at all,) was entered into in this country. It is considered questionable whether the statute covers a case where the act contemplated by the conspiracy was committed out of the State. Whatever may be the result of this examination, it has been the means of giving publicity to an enormous imposture, whose ramifications reach over the whole country, and which employs dozens of agents.

THE LATE U. S. EXPRESS ROBBERY

$21,000 Recovered—All the Robbers Arrested.

From the Missouri Democrat, 16th.

It was stated in this paper several days ago that Austin M. Faulk, one of the men arrested at Pleasant Hill on suspicion of being connected in the robbery of the United States Express messenger near that place, had been discharged, as there was no proof against him. This statement was made at the request of the police, who desired that the announcement should go abroad, in order to mislead another of the robbers, and lead to the recovery of the money. It had the desired effect, notwithstanding it was contradicted in an evening paper. To further the ends of justice, we gave the statement as it was given to us, although we were satisfied that it was a ruse on the part of the police.

The Police Commissioners and the officers of the Express Company acted with great secrecy and circumspection from the first, and we had no desire to thwart their measures merely for the sake of an item. We have now the full particulars of the affair, and there is no longer any reason for concealing them.

The robbery was planned by Edward Thayer, fireman on the train, who knew the habits of the messenger, and he engaged Wm. Wilson and A. M. Faulk as accomplices, intrusting to them the execution of the job. Wilson and Thayer entered the car, where, as they expected, they found the messenger asleep. Faulk was left on the outside as a lookout, and was to give the alarm in case any person approached. Chloroform was then used upon the messenger. The key of the safe was taken from his pocket, the safe unlocked, and the money packages, amounting to $21,000, were taken out; after which the safe was locked and the key returned to the messenger's pocket. The fireman then returned to his post on the train, Wilson took a seat in the car, and Faulk prepared to leave at the first stopping-place.

Fortunately Capt. Ivers, the messenger, awoke at the next stopping-place, where the train halted to wood, and at once discovered his loss. He gave the alarm, and Faulk, who had left the train with a carpet sack in his hand, was arrested by the Sheriff of Johnson County. It is alleged that Faulk was taken into the woods and hung up by the neck to make him confess, but he refused to divulge. All this happened on Friday.

When the agents of the Company here heard of the robbery, they sent Detective Wright to Pleasant Hill, and that shrewd officer arrived on Sunday, and took charge of Faulk and brought him to this city. He managed to obtain a confession from Faulk, by some species of witchcraft known only to the professional fly cop. Faulk and Thayer were held in durance, but Wilson was still at large. The whole of the money, except a small amount taken by the robbers to pay their expenses, was found under a brush heap, about four miles from the scene of robbery. It was placed there by Wilson, who had escaped from the train, and after concealing the stolen treasure, followed his companions in guilt to this city, where he was arrested in the Grotto saloon, on Market-street. The money was found in the brush heap by Lieut. Harrigan and Sheriff Timberlake, of Johnson County. The three men were taken to Pleasant Hill yesterday morning by the Sheriff, and will be tried for the robbery.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Two Young Ladies Suffocated in a Vault.

From the Louisville Democrat, June 19.

One of the most deplorable accidents that we have heard of for a long time occurred in this city yesterday, which resulted in the death of two estimable young ladies, each about eighteen years of age. The accident occurred at the residence of Dr. W. W. Brown, on Madison-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, his daughter Jennie being one of the victims, and a young lady visiting the house, Miss Sallie Hart, the other. The facts, as near as can be obtained, are these: Miss Sallie Hart, who is stopping at Mrs. Moore's, on Broadway, went to Mrs. Brown's to spend the day with Jennie. A short time after dinner, the young ladies who met with the accident went into the yard, remarking that they would go and tell each other's fortunes. They were gone an unusual length of time, when Miss Moore, who was also visiting the house, remarked to Mrs. Brown, "Let's go out and see what the girls are talking about." With this remark the two started out, expecting to surprise the young ladies in their chat.

After looking for the young ladies, the two went to the privy, where they discovered that the floor had given away, and, looking down, they saw something like the dress of a female. The thought at once flashed across the terror-stricken mother that her daughter and her young companion had been precipitated into the vault. The alarm was given, and Mr. George Postlewaite, who resides in that vicinity, came to the place and removed the ladies.

When they were first rescued, Miss Sallie Hart had not entirely ceased to breathe. Every effort was made by those present, two physicians, in the meantime, having arrived, but their efforts were unavailing. The two young ladies, who had left the house but an hour or two before full of life and hope, were returned to the room which they had left, two lifeless corpses. The feeling of the mothers can be more easily imagined than described. They will receive the condolence of all in their heart-stricken grief. These young ladies were just blooming into womanhood, and were the pride of their parents, who perfectly idolized them. Their many friends will hear of their horrible death with feelings of sorrow.

The beam upon which the floor of the vault rested was a very light one and was perfectly rotten. We were called upon a short time since to record a similar accident, in which, however, but one of the ladies met her death. It would be well for our citizens to examine the floors of their vaults and see that they are safe.

We learn that one of the young ladies who met with this horrible death was to have been, in a short time, united in the bonds of holy wedlock to a young gentleman of this city who was present a short time after the accident occurred.

The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that Miss Jennie Brown and Miss Sallie Hart came to their deaths from drowning in a privy vault, and also, that they found that the floor of the vault was very insecure, not being strong enough to bear the weight of one person.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Kills His Wife and Step-Daughter.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

Adrian, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Another murder, exceeding in fiendish brutality (if that were possible) even the "Bivins" murder, was committed in the Township of Medina, on Sunday afternoon. The murderer is Isaac Van Auken, and the victims his wife and her daughter by a former husband, named Hattie Dewey, aged 11 years.

A quarrel had arisen between Van Auken and his wife about some trifling matter, and his two sons, aged sixteen and seven respectively, becoming alarmed, ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm. The wife and daughter ran out of the house, pursued by Van Auken. He, catching up an axe, and overtaking his wife, with one blow felled her to the ground; without stopping he passed on, and, coming up with the daughter, struck her to the ground. While under such headway he could not stop until he had passed on some feet, when, returning to her prostrate body he gave her another blow upon the head, and then walked deliberately back some rods to the inanimate form of his wife and buried the axe in her throat and neck, almost severing the head from the body.

Several men arriving soon after, he quietly informed them that they need not be afraid, as he would not hurt them, and then gave them the details of the tragedy, substantially as above stated, and, giving himself up, went with them to a Justice of the Peace.

On Monday he was brought to this city by Deputy Sheriff Hare, of Morenci, and upon being brought before Justice Robbins waived examination, and was remanded to jail for trial at the present term of Court, and upon being arraigned Tuesday morning for the double murder pleaded "Not guilty."

Van Auken is a man about 45 years of age, owning a large farm in the extreme southwest corner of the county, upon which he resided, and had everything around him that he could desire, all of which he had accumulated by his own industry. He is said to have served five years in the Ohio State Prison for stealing, and was known among the neighbors as a violent tempered man.

He seems to feel no remorse for his terrible crime, and talks about it with a coolness that is absolutely horrifying to the listener.

Tragedy near Memphis—A Terrible Affair—Murder and Revenge.

From the Memphis specials to the Louisville *Courier*, we extract the following:

Last Tuesday three men called at the house of Wm. Carmichael, about six miles from the city, on the Holly Ford road, and took Joseph Paine and Mr. Carmichael from the house into the woods, where they mortally wounded the former, while the latter barely escaped with his life.

A warrant was immediately issued for the murderers after information of the murder of Paine was received, and the officers succeeded in arresting one of them, named E. W. Banks, on Wednesday night.

The next day, yesterday, as no officers could go conveniently out in search of the others, W. J. Saint reluctantly consented to be deputized to serve the warrant. He rode out Pigeon Roost road, taking Richard Graves, A. J. Singleton, W. C. Carmichael and E. W. Banks to assist him in the arrest of the murderers, the latter to identify his associates, he having confessed to the foul crime.

On their way one Daniel Henderson, a relative of Paine, the murdered man, on learning their business, mounted his horse and rode with them. Some say that Singleton asked Henderson to go, but it is more than probable that he went with a purpose.

They found the other murderers, Wingate or Wingay, and Boyett, living at the John Heron place, on the Pigeon Roost road, about eight miles from town.

They had been at work in the field, but one was just then on his way to the house. Saint, by himself, approached the latter, and told him he had a warrant, and would arrest or shoot him. The murderer at once gave up his arms and surrendered. The other, who was surprised in the field at work, did the same on summons.

The party then started back toward the city. Henderson, who rode in front of Saint, commenced cursing, it is said, and declaring that the murderers should be taken then and there. Saint told him he had disarmed them and received their surrender, and he would shoot any man who attempted to harm them while in his keeping. He was acting as an officer of the law, and the law should have its course. Henderson continued to curse for a time, but at length became silent. The prisoners were coming along peaceably. About dark Henderson dropped behind the cavalcade. After dark, about 8 o'clock in the evening, while Saint was still at the head of the party, Henderson rode up alongside of Ewbank. As they were riding together on the same mule, Ewbank was resting one hip by reclining upon the other. Henderson at once shot him in the back, the ball taking effect in the spine. He rolled off, head first, on the side on which he was leaning, drawing Wingate with him.

While this was transpiring, Henderson shot at Wingate, shattering his arm near the elbow, and immediately turned upon Boyett, who was starting to get out of the way, and shot him twice, wounding him so severely that he can scarce recover.

As soon as Saint heard the firing, he turned and rode toward Henderson, telling him to desist or he would shoot him. His horse was restive under the pistol reports, and galloped up near to Henderson. The latter at once fired upon him and missed.

Saint then shot Henderson, and he fell from his horse and died in 10 minutes.

All the shooting occurred in 15 seconds. Henderson shot as fast as he could cock his pistol and draw the trigger. He was so near the prisoners that every shot took effect. Before Henderson died he told a man living near the tragedy that he was satisfied; he had had his revenge.

The Murderer Starkweather.

The Hartford *Courant* states the following facts regarding the murderer Starkweather:

The cell directly under the one occupied by him has been the apartment of Miss Hattie Comings—a frail girl, who was sent to jail for stealing a watch. By some instinct—common, possibly, to such persons only as are mentally unsound—Starkweather became aware of the presence of his neighbor, and with a morbid curiosity perhaps to form a new acquaintance, or continue one previously formed, he commenced operations to open communications with her. By persevering efforts, such as sometimes characterize madness and give it the full form and completeness of methodical arrangement, a small opening in the floor of the cell was ingeniously made, through which oral and written messages found easy passage. This accomplished, an irresistible impulse to obtain $5 from his uncle took possession of the prisoner's mind, and in due time the amount was received. Fortified with this capital, he addressed a note to the fascinating Hattie—who was soon to be given her freedom—and inclosed the greenback of which he had become possessed. In the note he gave her instructions—what he desired to have her do when she should be free again—the same being a plan for his escape with outside assistance. The young woman, however, exposed the plot, and, in reply to questions concerning Starkweather, stated that she was well acquainted with him, having lived in Boston at his expense at one time for several months.

On another occasion a monomania impelled him to secure a shoe-knife from one of the convicts, who gave it to him in passing his cell. The knife was missed from the workshop, and, a search being made, was found in the possession of the prisoner, who had so sharpened it upon the stone wall of his apartment, that its graceful curves were softened down to an ugly weapon pointed like a dagger. In conversation with his fellow-prisoners, during the uncertain period of legislative action in his case, he has expressed himself with great freedom. "If they will send me to the State Prison, I shall get pardoned out some day," was one of his impulsive sayings; and when the Senate rejected the petition in his behalf he said: "It is just as I expected; but they'll get no rope around my neck." Toward his companions in jail he is free and easy; talks intelligently, and is himself in every sense of the word, a cool-headed, cunning fellow. But when visitors call—persons whom he knows come to see him to judge of his sanity—he either turns his back upon them and maintains a dogged silence, or else tells strange and pitiful stories, and has that "queer expression about the eyes." we have heard so much about. The distinction he makes in this respect is noteworthy, showing, it may be, that his insanity is of that intelligent cast which preserves the reasoning faculties in the full tone of health and activity, and yet confines him under an irresistible impulse of some sort. Perhaps an expert could furnish a clearer explanation.

Sharp Practice—A Pair of New-York "Drummers" Taken In and Done For.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Night before last, as the express train on the Little Miami Railroad was approaching Xenia, two men entered one of the cars, and going to a seat occupied by a Mr. Randolph and a Mr. Peck, traveling salesmen of New-York houses, held a lantern before the face of the former, and inquired in an authoritative tone of voice, his name and place of residence, to which the party addressed replied, in the vernacular of the metropolis: "Aw, Randolph, Sir, of New-York, aw." The party with the lantern, tapping him on the shoulder, said, "you are my prisoner, Sir;" and drawing out a pair of handcuffs, compelled Mr. R. to permit him to place them on his wrists. Mr. R. all the time stating that there was some mistake, but nevertheless submitting.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Peck ventured to suggest that they had made a mistake in arresting the prisoner, when one of the chevaliers, pulling out a pair of handcuffs and a revolver, informed Mr. Peck that he, too, was arrested, and compelled him to submit to the handcuffing.

Several of the passengers now interfered, and wanted to know what it was all about. They were politely informed that the persons arrested were well-known swindlers, and were now to be arrested for a forgery recently perpetrated in New-York, and the parties arresting them were New-York detectives. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Peck were taken from the train at Xenia, and to the Ewing House at that place, where the "detectives" registered "four gents."

The "detectives" then searched their prisoners, taking from them $124 in currency, two gold watches and chains, and one diamond breastpin, and one pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses, and two through tickets to New-York.

The principle "detective," the one who had searched the prisoners and taken their valuables, then started out to find the jail and jailor, and to make arrangements for the safe-keeping of the prisoners, leaving the other detectives to guard Messrs. R. and P.

The proprietor of the Ewing House and other citizens of Xenia, who were present, thought they "smelled a rat," and, sending for an officer, had the "detective" who was guarding the prisoners, arrested, and as he failed to give any account of himself or to show any authority for arresting the New-York men, he was placed in the county jail for further hearing.

Search was immediately made for the other "detective" but he was not to be found.

An Extensive Lost Baggage Fraud Attempted on the P., F. W. & C. Railroad Company.

From the Pittsburgh Republic, June 19.

There came before Alderman Strain on Saturday, Wm. P. Shinn, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who desired to make an information against J. W. Winter, a resident of Rochester, in Beaver County, alleging that he—the said Winter—had attempted to obtain the sum of $3,200 by fraud and false representations. Some months since it appears that Winter shipped two boxes from Rochester, Beaver County, to Homewood, of the same county, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The box was in some way lost or mislaid, as it never reached its destination. A short time elapsed and Winter instituted suit against the railroad company for the recovery of the value of the box, which he alleged contained goods and chattels to the amount of $3,200.

Nothing more transpired until this morning, when the boxes were found as safe and sound as the day they were shipped. They were opened and found to contain a carpet, mat, and some other household articles, the whole not being worth more than one hundred dollars. Suspicion was at once aroused as to the statement made by Winter, in regard to the boxes being valued at thirty-two hundred dollars, and a telegraphic dispatch was sent to him at Rochester, to come up to the office of the company, corner of Penn and Wayne-streets, as they wished to compromise the matter. Winter accordingly arrived in the city about 9 o'clock, in company with two lawyers, whom he brought with him to fix the matter right. Mr. Shinn, the Superintendent, sent for officer Wilmot, and secreted him in a room adjoining that which Winter and his lawyers were in. Winter was questioned as to the box containing the amount stated, when officer Wilmot, of the independent detective Police, was called and arrested him. He was considerably taken down at this turn of affairs. He had a hearing before Alderman Strain, who, in default of four thousand dollars bail, committed him to jail for a further hearing.

New Phase of the Culver, Penn & Co Failure.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A new phase in the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. has just been developed at the Auditor-General's office, Harrisburgh, which the telegraph of Saturday afternoon states thus: "The Petroleum Bank, at Titusville, Crawford County, and the Venango Bank, of Franklin, Venango County, had deposited with the Auditor-General something like a million and a half of United States securities, as security for their circulating medium. By a rule in the Auditor-General's office, as the notes of these banks were sent to that department for cancellation, such securities were returned to the officers of said banks, in amounts equal to the notes canceled. It is now alleged that Mr. Culver, with others implicated, who are neither officers nor agents of the Petroleum or Venango Banks, procured from the Auditor-General's office the securities thus deposited, that the officers connected with the Auditor-General's office could not have but known that these securities were not being possessed by the officers of said banks, from the very fact that they were sent hence from the Auditor-General's office to the branch banking-house of Culver, Penn & Co., New-York City. And Gen. Slenker assumed a fearful responsibility when he thus permitted irresponsible parties to carry from the Auditor-General's office a million and a half of money to which they had no claim. The question now arises whether, by the act of the late Auditor-General, the State is not made responsible for this loss. If Culver, Penn & Co. were officers connected with the Petroleum or Venango Banks, in drawing this money and sending it to New-York, as they did, they were acting under false pretences. If they were not officers, then they were guilty of embezzlement."

The people of the oil regions by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co. have lost nearly six millions of dollars. To the loss thus entailed the reckless mismanagement of the Auditor-General's Office while under the control of Democratic officials, a million and a half of dollars is likely to be added, unless the Commonwealth can be made responsible for this mismanagement, when the amount will come out of the pockets of taxpayers.

Since the above was written and in type, we learn that the Auditor-General has appointed Messrs. H. C. Alleman, E. C. Williams and Thomas J. Jordan, of this city, a Commission to examine the affairs of the Venango Bank. The Auditor-General, in the official paper announcing this appointment, declares that this bank has committed an act of insolvency, of which he has been furnished with satisfactory evidence. The members of the Commission will proceed to Venango County on Monday next to discharge the duty devolved upon them.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Saturday morning, announces the arrest of Culver, Penn & Co., as follows: Yesterday morning, Messrs. C. V. Culver, L. H. Culver and John B. Penn., comprising the firm of Culver, Penn & Co., were arrested at Franklin by the Chief of Police from Harrisburgh, upon a charge of embezzlement and fraud. The warrant was issued at the instance of the Petroleum Bank at Titusville. At last accounts they had not succeeded in obtaining the requisite bail.

Gamblers' Telegraph.

From the Denver (Colorado) Telegraph, June 2.

The building on F-street, between Larimer and Holiday, formerly occupied as a gambling-hell by the notorious Harrison, is being lowered to the grade. The house is now occupied as a grocery by Mr. Gehrung. In making the necessary excavation for lowering the building, the workmen discovered one of the signal machines used by the sporting fraternity in fleecing their victims. A great many of our citizens looked at the affair yesterday. It consists of a long lever, made fast at one end by a swinging joint to one of the joists upon which the floor rests; about eighteen inches from this joint that is a piece of board nailed to the top of the lever and reaching within two inches of the boards of the floor. Into the end of the board a nail is driven through a hole in the floor large enough to admit of its playing freely up and down; when down the head of this nail is level with the upper surface of the floor. To the other end of the lever a string passes under the floor and between the walls of a partition, subjected in some way to the control of the hand or foot of the gambler's confederate.

The mode of operating was simply for the gambler to sit at one side of a table, with his foot on the head of the nail previously described, the pigeon to be plucked sitting on the opposite side, and the gambler's assistant behind or on one side of him, so as to see the cards in his hands. Then by a jerk of the string he could cause the nail, previously described, to lift the foot resting upon it, and by a series of taps could accurately inform the honest sport of just what he had to play against. It is a beautiful arrangement for the purposes desired. The lever is padded where it would strike the joist below, so that in signaling not the slightest concussion or sound would be produced.

All who look upon this machine must be impressed with the fact that between thieving and gambling the former is far more honorable than the latter.

Gen. Grant's Lawsuit—A Squabble among the Lawyers.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 14.

The case of U. S. Grant *vs.* J. W. White, for unlawful detainer, came up before Judge Lord, yesterday morning. Wm. H. Lackland and Alexander Martin appeared as counsel for Gen. Grant, and Charles G. Mauro and James S. Green for Mr. White. When the case was called the counsel for the defendant stated that in May an agreement had been signed by a number of the members of the Bar, to the effect that they would try no cases at the June term, in which any of the signers were on opposite sides. Mr. Mauro and Mr. Lackland, opponents in this case, had both signed the agreement, and Mr. Mauro contended that the case should be continued. Messrs. Lackland and Martin opposed the continuance, claiming that the agreement was not intended to affect the present case, and that Mr. Mauro, at the time he signed the paper, was not counsel for White. An animated discussion—or rather a legal squabble—ensued, the Judge being in doubt how to decide. The paper was finally brought in, after examining which Judge Lord decided that it bound the parties to continue the case, and so ruled. Judge Lord appeared vexed, and intimated that Mr. Mauro had replied sharply to the Judge, saying the statement was not true, and repelling the insult. The Judge explained that he intended no insult, and visions of pistols and coffee, commitment for contempt, and knock-down arguments, which flashed across the mind of our reporter, with the Lieutenant-General in the background and Richmond on the James in the dim distance, all vanished into thin air, like the argument of a young attorney when the Judge delivers his charge to the Jury. Had the scene occurred in the Police Court, we would not have been surprised.

During the legal *melée*, Gen. Grant sat quietly in a chair inside the bar, and White stood up like a gladiator ready to pitch in at the signal for battle. The General was dressed in plain citizen clothes, and was very modest and unassuming in his demeanor. A crowd of people gathered to stare the hero out of countenance, and they succeeded to their heart's content. One man, whose manners needed mending, remarked, loud enough for the General to hear, "Is that the great Gen. Grant? Why, a little Dutch Lieutenant puts on more airs than he does."

Several members of the Bar expressed their dissent, privately, from the Judge's decision. The General had been promised that the case would be tried, and had waited several days for the purpose of being present. He walked quietly away, doubtless, it was much easier to get possession of Vicksburgh, Richmond, and the whole Southern Confederacy, than his own little farm in the Dent Settlement. He has received a new lesson in the glorious uncertainty of the law.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred. The joint resolution authorizing the hiring of buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, was passed; also a joint resolution to provide for the publication of an official history of the rebellion. Mr. Stewart called up a bill to establish a Land-office and appoint a Register in the Territory of Idaho, which was passed. Mr. Sprague called up a joint resolution to reimburse Massachusetts for expenses incurred in harbor defences. Pending the discussion on the above, the Tax Bill was taken up. The death of Hon. James Humphrey, of the Third Congressional District of New-York, was announced, and the customary resolutions of respect were adopted.

In the House Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House Bill to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, which was read the third time and passed. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, presented the record of an investigation into the official conduct of George N. Carlton, Special Agent and Acting Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, showing the Government to have lost about a million dollars, and asked its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with directions to examine into the whole subject with authority to send for persons and papers, and report at any time. It was so ordered. A bill was also reported for the payment to Ober, Nanson & Co., of New-York, of $60,000 Compound Interest Notes, with interest thereon, which were mailed in New-York in October, 1865, directed to Ober, Atwater & Co., New-Orleans, and registered, but which were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Republic*, provided that security be given to indemnify the Government. The bill met much opposition as involving a dangerous principle, in making the Government an insurer of all matter entrusted to the mails. The bill was recommitted. From the Committee on Mines and Mining a resolution was offered recommending an increased duty on imported copper. The death of Hon. James Humphrey was announced and the customary resolutions adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rochester *Express* of Thursday evening has the particulars of a horrible murder committed in York, Livingston County, on Tuesday night last. Gregor McGregor murdered his brother Hugh with an ax, inflicting as many as a dozen gashes upon the body and face. A sister discovered the murdered man a short time after the crime was perpetrated. Gregor fled, but was arrested at Geneseo yesterday. He says he had premeditated the crime for some time. The family have always been very peculiar. The oldest brother a few years since hung himself, and Hugh at one time tried to commit suicide in the same way, but was discovered and cut down. Hugh and Gregor spent nearly half the time in the woods, eating and sleeping there, and the oldest inhabitants were hardly acquainted with them. Frequently when persons were passing by, and either Hugh or Gregor were about, they would stoop down behind the fence and peep through, and if any one approached them they would run away.

The City of Dayton, Ohio, is considerably excited over the removal by the Trustees of an offensive inscription on a tomb-stone. The monument in question was that of J. F. Bollmeyer, the editor of the *Empire*, a Copperhead paper, who was killed in a fight about four years since. The inscription was as follows: "He fell by the hands of an assassin, a martyr to the cause of the liberty of speech and of the press." On learning that such an inscription was to be placed on the monument, the Trustees forbade its being admitted into the grounds. Under the rules they had a right to do this; but nevertheless, the monument was put up without their knowledge. On discovering it, they had it taken down and removed. The Secessionists had an indignation meeting on Saturday night, and Vallandigham made the speech of the occasion.

The Nashville *Banner* congratulates its readers that the capital of Tennessee "has always been an intellectual centre, its fame as such beginning at and before a period when the old Nashville University was in its prime—that venerable old institution, the *Alma Mater* of some of the most distinguished men the South has given to American literature and politics. At one time, in addition to the public schools of the city, there were a splendid military school, two first-class medical colleges, two or three female seminaries, commercial colleges, agricultural and mechanical colleges, &c. Besides these, within a day's ride, is the celebrated Law School of Lebanon, and the Columbia Institute at Columbia."

The impression that the Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, abolished whipping as a punishment for crime is erroneous. The law prescribing that mode of dealing with offenders was modified, and makes whites equally with blacks amenable to law. Several crimes heretofore defined as felonies punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, are reduced below felonies and made punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000, imprisonment not to exceed twelve months, whipping not to exceed thirty-nine lashes, and work on the chain-gang not to exceed twelve months, or any or all of the punishments, as the Judge, in his discretion, may order.

Nashville is surrounded by a tiara of earthworks, rising in massy battlements from river to river, and forming a perfect crescent pierced by streets and avenues. These battlements pass over a dozen hills, embracing in the circuit some of the best views in the southwest. It is now proposed to appropriate several thousand dollars, and connect all these works by a winding avenue, ten miles long, wide enough for two carriages to drive abreast, overshadowed by shade trees ornamented by rustic seats and booths, and at once the delight of visitors and citizens, the resort of all, and the pride of the city.

One Perkins, who kept a disorderly house in Saranac, Mich., was recently waited upon by some thirty or forty citizens, who threatened to demolish his residence, giving him fifteen minutes to remove his family and effects. This he refused to do, when the crowd proceeded to business. The house was soon cleared of its contents, and a general assault commenced. A dozen or more stout men with axes soon cut off the standards, and, with the assistance of six or eight yoke of oxen, the structure soon fell to the ground. The occupants had been warned several times previous to this to leave.

The Chicago *Tribune* boasts that Illinois is bigger than New-England, and New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland besides, those States having an area of 54,336 square miles, while the Sucker State makes a spread of 55,405 square miles. The tillable land of Illinois is more than treble that of all the States mentioned, according to official statistics. In 1810 the State was inhabited chiefly by Indians and French traders. It now has a population of more than two millions. In eighteen years over 3,200 miles of railway have been built.

By a recent accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the baggage-master was badly injured, and taken up in an insensible condition, but efforts to revive him soon proved successful. As he opened his eyes to a consciousness of things, a clergyman stepped out from the circle which surrounded him, to offer prayer for his complete restoration. He kneeled down by the side of the victim, but, before proceeding with his work of mercy, he inquired: "Are you a Christian?" "No, Sir," as emphatically as his weak condition would allow; "I'm a baggage-master on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad."

Parties in St. Louis are urging a charge of corruption against Governor Fletcher, in the matter of the sale of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad to Gen. Fremont. It is stated that D. C. Freeman & Co., a responsible firm in St. Louis, bid $1,350,000 and announced that they would go as high as $2,000,000, if necessary; but the road was awarded to Fremont at only $1,360,000. The Governor has not yet replied to the charge.

Some indignation has been excited in the South by a report that the field where the Confederate dead, who fell at the battle of Franklin were buried, had been turned over by Gen. Fisk to the freedmen, to be plowed and cultivated. The report is unfounded. Gen. Fisk has no control over the land, nor has it been allotted to freedmen, nor has it been plowed up or disturbed.

A murder, almost as tragical as the late Deering murder in Philadelphia, occurred in Orange County, Ind., on the 19th inst. A man by the name of Saunders, having been indicted for the crime of arson, swore vengeance on a family who were to appear as witnesses against him, and succeeded in murdering every one of them—a father, mother, daughter and grandmother.

A dispatch to a Boston paper from Portsmouth, N. H., announces that the carpenters and caulkers who were dismissed for refusing to work on the ship *Simla*, when docked in the Portsmouth Navy-yard, have been reëmployed, and Commodore Bailey, who had discharged them, has been ordered to report to Washington at once.

The report of a recent Commission sent out by the Governor of Minnesota to survey the western boundary of that State establishes the fact that the Indians have at last resolved on peace. Confidence is wholly restored on the border. New settlers are every day breaking ground, and the prairies are fast assuming the appearance of a civilized country.

The remains of the late Gov. Corwin were buried at Lebanon on the 12th inst. The *Star* says the body had been embalmed and preserved in the vault of the cemetery, to await the arrival of his only son, W. H. Corwin, Esq., who had been in Mexico since 1861.

The last election in West Virginia has gone heavily against the Secession Party. The majority against granting the right of suffrage to returned rebels is a little over 7,000. Nine counties are still to be heard from, but they cannot materially affect the result.

Several meteoric stones fell at Nashville on the 12th, near the railroad depot. They were of a bluish color, and were quite hot when first discovered. Geologists say that nothing similar has been found in any other part of the world. Two specimens have been forwarded East for further examination.

Mr. Smith Gerrish, a young man residing in Portsmouth, N. H., resolved to follow the sea. On his first voyage his vessel was wrecked. On his second they were captured by the rebel privateer *Florida*. On the third voyage, recently made, he fell from the main topsail yard and was killed.

The Troy papers claim that they have had a case of cholera in that city, and there is also said to have been a case in the town of Williamsport. Both places seem to be quite proud of the distinction they have achieved.

The gunboats *Marblehead*, *Saco* and *Winnepec*, with the frigates *Savannah* and *Macedonian*, have started from Annapolis on a Summer cruise, manned by cadets from the Naval Academy. The *Winnepec* has gone to Norfolk to repair machinery.

A roof is in process of construction in Detroit, over the Michigan Central Depot, which will cover three hundred thousand square feet, or over seven acres.

A telegram from Mobile announces that an Austrian officer has arrived at that city, empowered to offer positions in the Austrian army to ex-Confederates.

A counterfeit one hundred dollar Compound Interest note made its appearance in Nashville last week, brought there by parties direct from New York.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts, on Saturday, George Peblae was held for trial on a charge of having stolen a horse and wagon. John McGinnis and Arthur Mooney were committed for trial on a charge of burglary, being caught in the act. Emily Brockhouse was held for trial on two charges of grand larceny. Henry Curran was committed for trial, without bail, on a charge of picking his friend's pocket of $97. Thomas Nelson was held for examination on a charge of larceny.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James T. Brady appeared for seven indicted liquor dealers, and moved for the quashing of the indictments. He was followed by District-Attorney Hall, for the people, and Mr. Tracy for the Excise Board, in opposition. The case was adjourned till Thursday.

Only forty-five arrests were made for alleged violations of the Excise Law yesterday. The excitement has greatly died away, as many of the unlicensed dealers have applied for licenses, and others have succumbed by closing their places of business.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble on the body of Paul McElrath, who died from the effects of poison mixed with medicine by mistake. A verdict to that effect was recorded by the Jury.

Only two cases of cholera were reported at Sanitary Superintendent Dalton's office yesterday, and both, as might have been expected, were in rear tenement houses. Neither was fatal.

In general business on Saturday there was not much animation. Heavy sales of Pork were made on speculative account at materially reduced prices. Breadstuffs, Groceries, Cotton, Lard, Beef and Petroleum were quiet and depressed. The freight market was dull, with 642 vessels of all classes in port.

The European War.

The occupation of Holstein territory by a portion of the Prussian forces is regarded as the actual commencement of the great war which has long been dreaded, and has long been thought inevitable by many close observers of European affairs. The disastrous magnitude of such a struggle, if once commenced, no doubt postponed it for some time. It was impossible to say where the contest would end, and how far other Powers beside the original contestants might become engaged in it. But the decision for war has been made, and with the future rests what shall be the consequences to three powerful nations.

There does not appear to be much disparity of strength between the Austrians on the one side, and the Prussians and Italians on the other. The Austrian army numbers about 800,000 men, and the Prussian about 400,000, which latter could be increased by the reserve and the Landwehr to 700,000. The Italians have an excellently organized force of 400,000 men, exclusive of the volunteers. Probably no statesman has ventured to anticipate which of these great armies will ultimately be the victor. The Austrian army is the oldest, and in its cavalry arm is superior to the other two, but in two important particulars it is deficient; the artillery is not powerful, and the infantry are armed with the common rifle only. On the other hand the Prussians have the breech-loading rifle, which can be fired three times to once of that used by the Austrians. The Italian army is comparatively new, but it is formed of the best materials, and its appointments are perfect. It has, moreover, the advantage of a political idea for which to fight—the unification of Italy. The realization of this idea is what the Italians have long been preparing for, and it is this which has inspired Victor Emanuel in his unceasing labors ever since the last war, to build up an Italian army worthy of the name, and to whom a great trust was one day to be committed.

One result of the immensity of the war preparations in Europe must be that the actual contest can be but of short duration. The methods of locomotion, the manner of arming, the terrible destructiveness of modern firearms and the great cost of war, are all changed in a few years. And this is in one sense fortunate. The objects of contention are moreover becoming tolerably well defined. The advance of the Prussians into Holstein has for its purpose the seizure of the harbor of Kiel, and the establishment of a water base for the Prussian nation, not only upon the Baltic but upon the North Sea. This being the acquisition which Prussia seeks; the war will concentrate itself in two localities—in Austrian Silesia and in Venetia—the first being the field of the actually Prussian operations, while the last is the Italian. It is of advantage to any belligerent people that in case of war only part of its territory be overrun, as was the case in the Crimea. In that contest the siege of Sebastopol was by mutual agreement, so to speak, appointed the duel-ground of the engaging Powers, and the desolations of former wars were avoided. If in the new European campaigns Venetia and Silesia are alone so desolated, humanity will rejoice that war has been deprived of many of its horrors. That the fighting will be bitter in the extreme we hardly venture to doubt. There are three elements by which the struggle will be intensified: the unbending pride of the Hapsburgs; the stubborn bravery of the Prussians, which once roused is not easily subdued; and the eager enthusiasm of the Italians, who have waited long for this their opportunity. But there is more of public opinion connected with wars than ever before. The moment when bloodshed becomes useless and wrong is earlier discerned, and the voice of humanity is much sooner heard than it was formerly apt to be. The negotiations of diplomatists keep pace with the movements of armies, and the pauses between every shock of battle are made the occasions of attempted peace before exhaustion has ruined one or other of the combatants. Indeed, modern wars are more like the trials of strength between selected and trained athletæ, whose defeat or victory determines the pretensions of those whom they represent. If this view be a just one—and, considering the increasing intelligence of the world, it should be a just one—we can hardly anticipate that the war in Europe will be a wholesale destruction of a people or a ruthless desolating of its soil. That it may preserve the local character which we indicate is the hope, of course, of every well-wisher of his fellow-creatures.

Bribery in Great Britain.

It is a natural failing of all reformers and idealists to think especially well of the practices and institutions of people at a distance, and to undervalue their own.

We often hear in the Press and from the pulpit of the growing corruption of American public men and legislative bodies. Certain persons are always considered venal, and many believe that in our legislative assemblies money is all-powerful. The gigantic "jobs" of which we hear, the buying and selling of franchises, the corrupt practices of individuals lead one sometimes to fear that American civilization is becoming peculiarly corrupt, and that a growing indifference to honor and integrity is spreading.

Whatever there is of this corrupt practice ought to be severely punished at once by public opinion—and no doubt there is more of it than sound public morals should endure; but recent disclosures in England show that our condition in this respect is not exceptional among constitutional governments. In fact, without desiring to justify our sins by our neighbors' failings, we can conscientiously say that we have never suffered under such open and base corruption, as it is now admitted in the British Parliament, has prevailed in Great Britain. In a recent debate in Parliament on bribery, most honest and damning confessions are made quite freely by honorable members. Thus, Mr. H. Vivian states that in most cases before committees, "the persons who came forward and admitted that they had received bribes, felt no shame in having done so." * * * "Many voters, especially poor men, did not even know that they had rendered themselves liable to prosecution for receiving bribes." Mr. Buxton also holds forth feelingly on the evils of bribery. "Here is an offence," he states, "committed against the laws of the land, *which yet in all cases was committed with absolute impunity.*" "The receipt of these sums of money, coming in this way, was an unmixed evil to those who received it." "Many and many a man singularly fit for parliamentary life, men of thought and principle, were debarred from coming forward as candidates by their detestation of such practices; and many and many others, who would be an advantage to the House, were foiled in their attempts to enter it, simply because they would not contend at an election with means so debasing to themselves, so disastrous to others."

Mr. Powell describes the mode in which bribery is practiced in Galway. A witness appeared before the Committee who stated "that a girl told him to put his hand into a hole, and having done so, two one-pound notes were put into his hand, but he said he did not see the person who gave him his money, or even the fingers." Another witness testified that "a sum of five pounds was given for each voter, and a sum of £4 15s. was given to each of them, and these sums were accepted by them, except in one case, where the voter insisted on getting £5 to start a baker's shop!" Mr. R. Osborne treats the evil without gloves. "They all know," he says in the course of his frank speech, "that Sir Robert Walpole bribed members of that House, when every member had his price. Now that system of bribery had been transferred to the constituencies." * * * "The policy of the day was *to keep the House of Commons as a sort of preserve for rich men!* Just look at the career of a candidate. He went to Mr. Brand, the member for Lewes. The candidate said: 'I wish to see you!' 'Well, what money have you,' was the rejoinder. [Laughter.] On the great capitalist saying that he was prepared to put down so much money, he went down with the sanction of the political whip to some borough, and no doubt with the meritorious desire of raising a portion of his fellow creatures in the social scale. He contested that election in that place, and, in so doing, he debauched the whole borough by his lavish expenditure. And honorable members of that House laughed as if it were all a good joke."

"One of the fruitful sources of bribery was the subscribing to local charities. [Cheers.] He knew one member who actually spent £2,000 in what he called charities and donations, [laughter,] and he knew another who contributed £800 a year to the local charities of his constituency, because he knew that otherwise he would not be returned to that House.

"The member of a borough of Lincolnshire with 700 voters, gave the voters £35 apiece to purchase their good-will." * * * "As regarded the House of Peers, it was well-known that our Government rewarded rich capitalists, who had expended money lavishly at elections, with a Peerage" * * * "When they had made it infamous in a rich man to bribe, they might depend upon it the poor man would be slow to take a bribe; but until the example was set in high places they could not expect that the poor man would fail to renovate his pocket at their expense."

We need not cite further extracts from this debate to show what the present condition of public morals is in Great Britain on this important question. The most healthful sign is that all admit the vastness of the evil and the disastrous results to be expected from it. Wherever there is such frankness of discussion, and such an avowal of correct principles, there must be a cure of corrupt practices possible. But it is manifest that whatever may have been the sins of the American Democracy, it has never reached such a depth of election corruption as the monarchical or aristocratic society of Great Britain. Bribery was never openly confessed here; it does not enter into the expenses of an elector of necessity; it is seldom known to the public. It undoubtedly exists here, but among the lowest voters only, and to a very limited extent. In fact, the very remedy urged in the British Parliament is one cause of our virtue—the size of our constituencies. A man who would buy up our Eleventh Ward, for instance, would need to be a millionaire. But more than this, the self-respect, party prejudice, and sense of responsibility for a vote, taught in a Democracy, are great safeguards against bribery. A man, even a workingman, would lose caste immensely here among his fellows, if it was known that he voted for the Republican or Democratic ticket for money. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on this healthful feature of our body politic.

Our Resources—Nevada.

The immense capability of the United States for bearing any amount of burdens, and its prospects of an indefinite expansion of wealth, are illustrated in the Annual Report of the Surveyor-General of the State of Nevada, just issued. That State has as yet hardly more than started in its career of prosperity, but what has been done toward a realization of her mineral and agricultural prospects affords an ample guarantee for the future. The bearing of such reports upon popular conceptions of the power of the nation to sustain its credit, and the triumphant answer which they give to those who believe that a rise in gold is due to any other than speculative influences, are of great importance.

The State of Nevada contains a land area of 51,352,960 acres, or 80,239 square miles. Of this vast extent of land only 21,632 acres are reported actually under cultivation, and 227,391 are used for grazing purposes. The live stock is reported at 2,900 oxen, 7,742 other cattle, 3,859 horses, 635 mules, 3,898 sheep, and 493 swine. There are 191 quartz mills. What relation these comparatively Lilliputian statistics bear to the figures that may be compiled in the future may be estimated by a glance at the counties from which they are compiled. Of Churchill County 50,000 acres may be termed the agricultural land, of which 30,000 are natural hay land. There are in this County salt marshes, covering over 20,000 acres, the deposits in which are inexhaustible, and must prove ultimately a source of great wealth. There are large deposits of sulphur and of soda. And there are silver mines explored and to be explored of very rich ore and of great value. Esmeralda County is most valuable for its mines both of gold and silver, and which were only discovered a little over five years ago. They have been but little worked. The rocky character of the soil has formed one impediment, and insecurities of title another. These will be removed so far as the introduction of machinery and the action of the State Legislature can effect it. Meanwhile the richness of the mineral deposits is really startling; in Columbus District, for instance, and where there is no mill for working rock, pure silver is visible in various localities to a great extent. Copper and iron ledges exist, which will be sufficient to supply the whole State and for export. And in this county, though there are 10,000 mining claims located and recorded, there are less than 1,000 men employed thereon. Humboldt County has pure sulphur deposits, also deposits of salt, beside her precious metals. Coal is found in Lyon County, in addition to the substances found in the other counties. And the other counties of the State present facts of a similar character.

Reports of the kind we thus allude to are not significant of one State or one Territory. The progress which they record, and the natural capabilities which they point out are characteristic of the whole country. They show how great a future is before us. The debt which Bulls and Bears comment upon alternately is but a small item, as compared with the productiveness of the United States. And it will not be many years before the dream of disunion, and the factious opposition of those who would perpetuate disunion, will be forgotten, in the presence of a prosperity greater than has fallen to the lot of many peoples.

Regulating Everybody Always.—The Boston papers announce that it has been determined to enforce the exceedingly stringent Vagrant Law recently enacted by the Legislature of Massachusetts. This law gives the officers power to arrest "all idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting grog-shops or houses of ill-repute, *or lodging in groceries, outhouses, market-places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves.*" It is as well that the moral jurisdiction of Massachusetts is not yet entirely paramount in all other parts of the country, for the number of arrests would be so enormous that the jail accommodations of the nation would have to be quadrupled at once. A weary wretch is not even to be allowed to "sleep in the open air" of Massachusetts, unless he can give the officers of justice a "good account of himself;" and we should like any one who has ever been catechised by a policeman to tell us what these gentry would understand by such a phrase. Beside, is it not a hard thing to wake a man or woman up out of sleep and demand of him or her a "good account," on penalty of being dragged to jail and undergoing the terrors of the law? How many folks, especially such as are compelled to lodge "in groceries, outhouses, sheds, or in the open air," could safely undergo such a crucial test? And yet, even these latter may be decent enough to deserve the right to live and to sleep. Would Thoreau, the out-door transcendentalist of Massachusetts and the friend of Emerson, have been able to answer satisfactorily the queries of a ferocious policeman, as he stood trembling before him? What would the poor but philosophic "Lime-kiln Man," whom everybody knew and admired in New-York a few years ago, but who happily passed away before these evil days, have done with himself, had such a law been actually enforced in New-York? We mention only these two well-known scholars and gentlemen in this connection, and need not go further in our list, as we easily might do. We know there are very stringent vagrant laws in this State and in most other States, and that provisions analogous to those in the Massachusetts statute exist elsewhere; but fortunately for many philosophers and others, their enforcement is not universal. Massachusetts has about as many regulations for the conduct of its people as a little German Duchy.

The Last Phase of the Yelverton Marriage Case.

An item is going the rounds of our papers stating that Mrs. Yelverton, or Miss Longworth, had withdrawn her libel suit against the London *Saturday Review*. The statement does not give a correct idea of the position of the case, which is certainly entitled to a prominent place among the curiosities of jury trials. Our readers will recollect that the controversy was as to whether Miss Longworth was lawfully married or not to Maj. Yelverton, who having claimed that she was not, but that she had been his mistress, had left her and afterward married a respectable lady, the widow of Prof. Forbes, of the Edinburgh University. There were several suits about the matter, in one of which Miss Longworth got a verdict, the effect of which was to declare that she was Maj. Yelverton's lawfully wedded wife. But the case was appealed to the British House of Lords, which came to a contrary conclusion, and set aside the verdict. The *Saturday Review*, in an article upon the subject, spoke of the lady as if she were really not what she claimed to be, but what the decision of the House of Lords had pronounced her to be, whereupon she, feeling herself aggrieved, commenced a suit, not in London, but in Edinburgh, against the *Saturday Review*, for a libel upon her character. The London papers all thought it was very hard that they should be sued so far away for libels in their columns, but there was no way to get out of it, and the, *Saturday Review* betook itself to its defence. The case came on for trial before a jury, which, to the great delight of the *Saturday Review* and the equal disgust of the plaintiff in the cause, found a verdict for the defendant. Whereupon the plaintiff entered a motion for a new trial, and the *Review* expatiated largely upon the liberty of the Press and the value of a trial by jury as a protection to that liberty.

But a few days afterward the public were greatly amused by the appearance in the papers of a card, signed by nine of the jurors, which stated that they had understood the Judge to lay down the law for them in exactly the opposite terms from what he did charge them; that some of them had insisted in the jury-room that the rest were mistaken in their understanding of his law, and had urged them to return into Court and ask His Honor what he really did charge, but the others thought that it would not exactly accord with the dignity of the Jury to come into Court and openly admit that they had not clearly understood his language in a vital point of his charge, which view of the dignity of the Jury overbalanced their recollection of what the Judge had said, and they declared that if they had known for certain that the rule of law was actually as the Judge did in fact lay it down, they would have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff instead of for the defendant.

One would say that on such a state of facts the Court would, as a matter of course, set aside the verdict, and order the case to be tried over again. But Miss Longworth's counsel probably advised her that it was very doubtful whether the Court would allow this statement of the jurymen to be used at all on the motion for the new trial, and that her chances for getting the new trial on any other grounds were not very good, and that she had better rest satisfied with the advantage which this statement of the jurymen would give to her before the public, where it could not be ruled out as inadmissible, but would enable her always to claim that though the actual result was against her, it should have been of right in her favor.

Whether, on the advice of counsel or not, this course has been pursued, and on the day when the motion for the new trial was to have come up, nothing was done with it, and it was taken to be abandoned.

It was their abandonment of this motion for a new trial which has been spoken of as a withdrawal of the suit.

Both parties, of course, will claim the victory. The *Saturday Review* will claim it, because a newspaper sued for libel, which escapes being swinged in damages, always claims, and is entitled to claim, a victory. And Miss Longworth will claim to have established in fact that the remarks of the *Review* were libelous, and will appeal to the jurymen's card to sustain her claim. And that will probably be the last of the great Yelverton marriage case.

The Mormon Power.—The Mormon question, from time to time, threatens to disturb the peace of the country. As the simplest way of settling the matter, we have repeatedly urged the greatest caution in the use of military force—leaving the case rather to those political and moral agencies which are producing such marvelous transformations throughout the West, and which, in a few years, must bring Utah under other influences than those of the Mormon prophet. The domain of Brigham Young has been greatly reduced within the last few years by the creation of new States from the Territory which was formerly embraced in Utah, and the influx of immigrants to Utah itself that is continually going on is rapidly creating a political element antagonistic to Mormon pretensions, which element is certain, in a few years more, to become preponderating. The logic of democratic institutions will then become apparent and felt in that quarter, and the Mormons, by the simple and peaceful process of being outvoted, will cease being dangerous, by being in every way powerless. We are glad to see that views of this nature are beginning to prevail in Utah itself, among the anti-Mormon population. The *Union Vidette*, a paper published in Salt Lake City, which has been extremely violent against Mormonism, and continually calling for military interference in behalf of those it represents, is beginning to advocate views similar to those we have propounded. It now argues in favor of measures for attracting "a large and loyal population sufficient to control the political power of Utah, and break down and destroy the theocracy existing here." It talks of peacefully "revolutionizing the political and ecclesiastical systems now crushing this people, who wish to do right, but dare not, fearing they will not be sustained, and knowing they cannot at present sustain themselves." It speaks of "settling the polygamy question without bloodshed," and shows how easily it can be done. We are glad to see these sentiments finding expression and advocacy in that quarter, for we have always been satisfied that statesmanship, time and the democratic principle can, in good season, settle this whole matter without resort to bloody weapons.

The Law and the Liquor Dealers.—The results that have been brought about in this City by the Excise Law during the month which it has been in operation have been of a magnitude and importance that have but few precedents. The closing of all the liquor saloons of the City every night at midnight; the entire cessation of the liquor traffic on Sunday, and the prohibition of the sale of lager-beer in all the "gardens" resorted to by our German population on that day; the collection of over a million dollars for licenses; the arrest of some five hundred liquor dealers; the driving of hundreds from the liquor business altogether—these things, together with the general and special regulation of the business to an extent never deemed possible before, have been brought about by the activity of the Excise Board and the Police.

The friends of the Excise Law confess very willingly to the creditable acquiescence in all its stringent provisions, exhibited from the beginning by those who were its victims. It would unquestionably have been madness in them to resist by other than legal measures; but it is none the less to be remembered how promptly all respectable liquor and lager-beer dealers paid all legal exactions, and submitted to all the restrictions imposed upon their business. It is now the turn of the friends of temperance to submit to the operations of the law on the other side.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TEST OATH.

The Charleston *South Carolinian*, of Thursday, contains the arguments before the United States District Court of South Carolina, Judge Bryan presiding, against the constitutionality of the test oath. The question came up on a motion that the clerk should show cause for refusing to attach the certification of the Court to a writ drawn by Mr. Whaley, the latter declining to take the oath. The counsel who argued against the constitutionality of the oath are Hon. Wm. Whaley and Hon. W. D. Porter.

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

The death of the late Hon. James Humphrey, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, was announced to-day in the House, and fitting eulogies paid to the memory of the deceased by Messrs. Darling, Bergen and Davis, of New-York, and E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. The tribute of Hon. W. A. Darling was especially eloquent and touching, and was listened to with marked attention.

THE MEMPHIS DEFALCATION.

Representative Washburne, of Illinois, to-day presented to the House testimony in the case of Geo. N. Carleton, late special agent and acting Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, designated a depository to receive payment of money. The papers show a defalcation to the amount of $550,000, and that he gave certificates for the 7.30 loan, which were negotiated through the Commercial Bank of Memphis for the benefit of Parkman & Co. or Parkman, Brooks & Co., who drew the proceeds out of the bank. This subject is to be further investigated by the Committee on Banks and Banking.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. Alfred Taylor, commanding the United States steamer *Susquehannah*, dated New-York June 22d, in which he states that while at Rio de Janeiro a Brazilian steamer arrived from Para with Prof. Agassiz and lady on board. The Professor has completed his explorations of the Valley of the Amazon, and speaks in the warmest terms of the kindness and attention shown him by the Emperor of Brazil, who placed at his disposal a Government steamer, and such other facilities as enabled him in a few months to finish a work that otherwise would have required years to accomplish.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton has been confined to his house for the last three or four days by severe indisposition.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $483,328 73; for the week ending to-day, $3,924,923 65. The aggregate for the fiscal year promises to reach, without doubt, the round sum of $310,000,000, and of revenue from all sources $540,000,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It appears from a letter received at the office of Indian Affairs that the Indian Commission appointed to treat with various tribes on the Upper Platte River, have arrived at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, and had their formal organization on the 1st inst. The Ogallah and Upper Brule Sioux were represented by four of their most prominent and influential chiefs and head men, and a small representation of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were also in attendance. On the 5th inst. the first formal council was held with the Sioux, the attendance of chief head men and people being very large. The Commissioners read to them their opening address, setting forth the objects of their mission, and informing them that it was not the desire of the Government to purchase their country, but simply to establish peaceful relations with them, and to obtain from them a recognition of the right of the Government to make and use through their country such roads as may be deemed necessary for the public service and for emigrants to the mining districts of the West. On the 6th inst., four of the prominent chiefs of the Ogallah and Brute bands responded to the address, expressing the opinion that a treaty could and would be made, and on the 8th inst. these chiefs left for their camps to return with their people, permission having been given for that purpose. Upon their return, it is hoped to hold another formal council with the united bands of Sioux. Messengers had also been dispatched to the camps of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and the Commission hoped to secure the attendance of the representatives of these tribes. The general feeling of all these Indians on the Upper Platte, is represented as conciliatory and friendly.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A change has occurred in the conduct of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture, the head of which is, *ex-officio*, editor of the reports. J. R. Dodge, heretofore occupying a responsible position in the department, was last month appointed Statistician, in place of Lewis Ballman, resigned.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

There is in possession of the Treasury a large box of Confederate notes, representing a past value of $100,000 in Confederate funds, which are under advisement as to their disposition. The probability is that they will be destroyed, as they are of no account whatever, except, perhaps, as relics.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued instructions and forms to be observed in applying for army and navy pensions under the act of June 6, 1866. The highest grades of pensions—$25, $20 and $15 a month, according to extreme or partial disability—will be allowed to only those disabled since the 4th day of March, 1861, and will date only from the 6th day of June, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......Saturday, June 23.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to secure the use of the same to the Government for postal and military purposes. It was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PATENTS.

Mr. Cowan, from the Committee on Patents, reported the House bill requiring parties appealing from the primary examiners in patent cases to pay a fee of $10, which was passed.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate took up the joint resolution authorizing the hiring of a building for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, which was passed.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. Wilson called up the resolution to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion. It repeals a resolution passed during the last Congress to appoint a competent person to revise and prepare official documents for publication, whose salary shall be $2,500 per annum, and shall not be paid for more than two years. The resolution was passed, and goes to the House.

LAND OFFICE.

Mr. Stewart called up the House bill to establish a land office in the Territory of Idaho, and provide for the appointment of a register, which was passed and goes to the President.

WAR EXPENSES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Sprague called up a resolution to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in the purchase of guns, ammunition, &c., for coast defences, in the sum of $475,000.

Mr. Grimes moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Claims.

Pending the discussion on this motion, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Fessenden called up the Tax Bill.

THE TAX BILL.

The first question was on agreeing to the amendment of the Finance Committee to make the salary of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue at $6,000, which was agreed to.

In the clause authorizing the employment of fifty-five copyists in the Revenue Bureau, the Committee recommended the substitution of the words "female clerks for copyists," which was agreed to.

The last amendment of the Committee was to insert as follows:

That all the provisions of said acts shall be in force for collecting all taxes, duties and licenses properly assessed or liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of acts the right to which has already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining and continuing liens, fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof: and for carrying out and completing all proceedings which have been already commenced or that may be commenced to enforce such fines, penalties and forfeitures or criminal proceedings under said acts, and for the punishment of crimes of which any party shall be or has been found guilty; and

Provided further, That whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of this act shall take effect, the same duty shall be and is hereby continued until such provisions of this act shall take effect, and where any act is hereby repealed no duty imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal until the respective corresponding provisions of this act shall take effect; and

Provided further, That all manufactures and productions, on which a duty was imposed by either of the acts repealed by this act, which shall be in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or his agent or agents, on the day when this act takes effect, the duty imposed by any such former act not having been paid, shall be held and deemed to have been manufactured or produced after such date; and whenever, by the terms of this act, a duty is imposed upon any article, goods, wares or merchandise, manufactured or produced, upon which no duty was imposed by either of said former acts, it shall apply to such as were manufactured or produced, and not removed from the place of manufacture or production, on the day when this act takes effect.

The above was agreed to.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend by adding the following proviso to the tax on furs:

Provided, That on all articles made of furs, the retail price of which shall not exceed twenty dollars, a duty of two per cent. only shall be paid.

It was accepted.

Mr. Fessenden moved to reconsider the vote by which saltpetre was added to the free list, but subsequently withdrew that motion.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment to one of the sections as follows;

Provided, That when such imported articles, except lucifer and friction matches, cigar lighters and wax tapers, shall be sold in unbroken packages, the person so selling such article shall not be subject to any penalty on account of the want of the proper stamp.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment taxing steel made directly from nut bars $3 per ton, which was adopted.

Mr. Howard moved to add iron roofs for railroad depots, and the iron therefor, to the free list, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following, which was agreed to:

But this tax shall not be assessed upon nor collected from any such converted bank or converted banking association, whose total average circulation, including State bank notes as well as National Currency, shall not exceed the amount of circulation allowed by the act to provide for a National Currency, &c.

The above is added in the bill to the following provision:

Provided further, That whenever any State Bank or Banking Association has been or shall be converted into a National Banking Association, or has ceased to do its usual banking business, including the making of loans and the receiving of deposits, there shall be assessed and collected, in addition to the taxes already imposed, a tax of one-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the circulation outstanding of any such State Bank or State Banking Association.

Mr. Cowan moved to amend by changing the tax on leather, tanned or partially tanned, from five to three per cent., which was disagreed to.

Mr. Van Winkle offered as an amendment the following:

That section 104 be amended, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: That all persons carrying on or doing express business shall be subject to pay a tax of three per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such express business, in excess of all amounts paid to any railroad company for the transportation of cars or freight.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment to the whisky tax: The tax to be $2 till November next; from that time till April next, $1 50; and from April, $1. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment, that when a railroad, canal or other such company shall owe accrued interest on its indebtedness which it is not able to pay, the tax on its coupons shall not be paid until the company is able to pay its indebtedness, which was agreed to.

THE LATE HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

At 4 o'clock, pending the consideration of the Tax Bill, the Clerk of the House announced the proceedings of that body on the death of Mr. Humphrey, member from Brooklyn, New-York.

Mr. Morgan delivered an eulogy on the deceased, giving a sketch of his life and paying a high tribute to his character in public and private life.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Morgan offered the customary resolutions of respect and esteem for the memory of the deceased, and the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, June 23.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, which was read a third time and passed.

DEFALCATION OF A GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, presented the record of an investigation into the accounts and official conduct of George N. Carlton, Special Agent and Acting Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, showing the Government to have lost the small sum of about $1,000,000, and asked its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with discretion to examine into the whole subject, with authority to send for persons, papers, and report at any time. It was so ordered.

THE RINDERPEST.

He also presented a correspondence with the Secretary of State in reference to the rinderpest, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CONSULAR.

Mr. Beaman introduced a bill for the relief of Andrew Ten Broeck, late Consul at Munich, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. McRuer introduced a bill to relinquish the title to the town of Santa Cruz, California, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The regular order of business in the morning hour being the call of Committee for reports,

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay to Dr. Edward Jarvis $1,500 in full for services rendered in connection with the preparation of the United States census of 1850.

A discussion arose on the bill, Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, explaining and advocating it, and Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Ward and Price opposing it. The bill was passed—32 to 41.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, also reported a bill to pay $400 to Eleanor Ransom, to indemnify her for losses sustained by her through the sinking of the steamer *North America* on the voyage from New-Orleans to New-York in December, 1864, she having been on board as a volunteer nurse to the sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the bill was amended by making the appropriation $500, and so amended it was passed.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, also reported a joint resolution for the relief of John M. Brown and others, musicians of the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, which was read three times and passed.

Also, a bill for the payment to Ober, Nanson & Co., of New-York, of $60,000 compound interest notes, with interest thereon, which were mailed in New-York in October, 1865, directed to Ober, Atwater & Co., New-Orleans, and registered, but which were lost by the sinking of the steamship *Republic*, provided that security be given to indemnify the Government.

This bill elicited opposition on the part of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Bingham and Price, who contended that the principle was a most dangerous one, as it would make the Government insurer of everything contained in the mails.

The bill was recommitted and the report ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON CITY CLAIMS.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, also reported a bill to pay claims of Washington City against the Government for improving streets and repairing bridges prior to May, 1864, not exceeding $31,971.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, raised the objection that the bill made an appropriation, and must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The objection was sustained and the bill so referred.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The same objection was made by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and sustained, in reference to the bill reported by Mr. McKee for the relief of William G. Lee, and to bills reported by Mr. Thornton to audit and pay the claims of Fuller & Fisher, of Missouri, and the claim of John R. Beckley, mail contractors, for property impressed in the military service and lost. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Thornton, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay James Fitzgibbon $540, in full for services as hospital chaplain; which was read three times and passed.

POST ROADS.

Mr. Defrees introduced a bill to establish a post road from Fort Wayne to Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

DUTY ON IMPORTED COPPER.

Mr. Driggs, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported resolutions recommending an increased duty on foreign copper of at least sixty cents per pound on ingot, and three cents on fine copper ores, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE DEATH OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Mr. Darling announced to the House the death of his colleague, from the Third Congressional District of New-York, Hon. James Humphrey.

Appropriate eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Darling, Bergen, Washburne of Illinois, and Davis.

The following resolutions, offered by Messrs. Darling, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with sincere sorrow of the decease of Hon. James Humphrey, of the City of Brooklyn, and a member of this House from the Third Congressional District of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this House be and are hereby tendered to the widow, family and relatives of the deceased, in our mutual affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as an appropriate expression of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of these resolutions.

The House then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

A Missing Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 23.

A private dispatch received in this city from Providence, R. I., says that Mr. Batchelor, of Boston, who was last seen in this city on the 29th of May, and has been missing for some time, sailed for England in the steamer *Java*, on the 30th. He was missed from the vessel on the 7th of June, leaving behind letters for his family, which lead to the supposition that he committed suicide under a temporary aberration of mind.

Base Ball.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, June 23.

The third contest for the base ball championship of this State was played here this afternoon, between the Chester City Club, of Norwalk, and the Charter Oak Club, of this City, the latter being the holders of the champion bat. It resulted in a victory for the Charter Oaks, by a score of fifty-seven to fifteen. The game was witnessed by a very large crowd.

Ex-Governor-General of Cuba.

SARATOGA, Saturday, June 23.

Gov.-Gen. Dulce and party, from Cuba, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel this evening.

Fagnani.—A fine lithograph from Fagnani's portrait of Garibaldi, drawn by the artist's own hand, is on sale by Schauss. We have seen a letter from an aide-de-camp and intimate friend of the Italian hero, in which he declares this to be the best likeness of Garibaldi extant. Fagnani, as a contribution to the Italian cause, has given the copies now offered for sale for that noble object.

Honors to Generals Scott and Cass.—It is understood that the resolutions recently adopted in honor of these distinguished men by the Historical Society were from the pen of I. R. Brodhead, Esq., the historian of our State.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Agitation in the Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Backus Addresses his Congregation—Views of a Christian and Patriot.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

The Presbyterian Church difficulty is still under agitation here. Rev. Dr. Backus, of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Park streets, the wealthiest and most influential congregation in the city, addressed his peoplle last night, and defended his position. He spoke nearly two hours to a very large and attentive audience. It is proper to state that Dr. Backus has been throughout the war a firm, consistent Union man.

He, however, never took any part in politics, but wherever good was to be done, and charity to be bestowed toward the Union cause and Union soldiers, there himself and family might be seen. No better, no purer man lives. He announced his firm determination to stand by the Church.

There were some specifications in the late actions of the General Assembly which he could not approve, but these were of minor consideration compared with the paramount duty of preserving the Church in its integrity as an organization. He differed entirely from Rev. Dr. Bullock and others who had recently withdrawn from the Old School. He especially eschewed schisms, and believed the course adopted by these erring brethren calculated to do harm in this respect. The duty of all true members of the Church was to try and correct errors, even of the General Assembly, rather than encourage irritations. It was the Christian's duty to do so.

All men are liable to go astray, and if found doing so they should be kindly treated, calmly reasoned with, and brought back. For his part, Mr. Backus said, he would stand by the Church as it now is, and labor incessantly to amend any errors or wrongs committed, whether by the General Assembly or individuals. He advised others to do likewise.

He believed politics had nothing to do with pure religion, or church affairs, but because some of his brethren differed from him in this, it was no excuse for disrupting so old and reverend an insitution as the Presbyterian Church. The congregation of Dr. Backus is about equally divided in political sentiment. No vote is to be taken on the question.

The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church met last night and voted almost unanimously to sustain their minister, Rev. Mr. Leifener, in his protest against the General Assembly and withdrawal therefrom. After the vote had been taken and the resolution adopted, Mr. Wm. C. Arthur arose and said that he protested against the action of the meeting. Though one of the oldest members of the congregation, yet many did not know him. He and his family had been snubbed by the congregation, and had been kept in the back-ground. They had endured it all; had listened to sermons and prayers of which they did not approve; had never heard the President of the United States prayed for in the church but once, and on that occasion many turned their backs, and some left the church. There were men in the congregation who would have cut their throats two years ago.

Amid cries of order, the Moderator declared the language uttered was improper, and should not be used.

Mr. Arthur—Is it not true?

The Chair—No, Sir.

A Voice (very decidedly)—It is false.

Mr. Arthur—Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Arthur proceeded in some further remarks, concluding by presenting a written protest, similar in character to the one presented at the meeting of the Franklin Presbyterian Church, signed by himself and J. Fleming Arthur. The protest states in effect that the church edifice was erected for an organization in communion with the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States, and should not be perverted from its uses; that nothing is to be gained by a separation from the present connection to join the Church South, and that if the majority of the congregation persist in the action they have taken, they should abandon the church property, which rightfully belongs to those who continue their relations with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

On motion of Mr. G. F. Anderson, the protest was received and made part of the record of the meeting. After prayer by Mr. Gustavus Ober, the meeting adjourned.

THE MURDER IN YORK.

Arrest of McGregor.

The telegraph has already reported the circumstances of the atrocious murder in Livingston County. A correspondent of the Rochester *Express* thus narrates the manner in which the murderer was arrested:

"About sundown Wednesday evening McGregor was seen to come out of a piece of woods some distance from the house where the murder was committed. Chase was immediately given, and he was overhauled and brought back to the house. At half-past two o'clock this (Thursday) morning a messenger went to the jail at Geneseo and awakened the Sheriff, who immediately started for the prisoner. After arresting him he took him to see his victim, but the wretch evinced no emotion whatever. The prisoner was then taken before Jabez Stoddard, Justice of the Peace, and there acknowledged that he committed the deed. He was then fully committed, and Sheriff Chase took him to the Livingston County Jail at Geneseo, where he is now confined.

Through the kindness of Sheriff Chase we were permitted to visit McGregor in his prison, and converse with him.

McGregor is a man nearly six feet in height, somewhat stooping, spare built, with long sharp face, dark whiskers covering cheeks, chin and upper lip, and quite pointed under the chin, long, unkempt black hair, and a sharp black eye, with an almost constant downward look. He was dressed quite poorly, and altogether is quite repulsive in appearance.

On asking him if he had any objections to answering a few questions, he replied that he had not, and gave to the questions asked him the following answers in a drawling monotone:

'I was born in the town of York; am 29 years of age; am of Scotch descent; my brother Hugh was about 34 years old; know what I have been arrested for; did kill my brother with an ax; had thought of doing it for a long time—over a year; can read; have read of the murder of the Deering family; it did not suggest the way of committing the deed; had made up my mind to kill Hugh with an ax long ago; had some quarrels with my brother; had a few words that evening with him—the early part; don't mind what it was about; my brother Thomas separated us once, when we were quarreling, about one year and a half ago; frequently had little spats with him; can't write; never was in a church; have read the Bible some, and know what it says about murder; know the penalty of the law for murder; some are sent to State Prison and some are hung; don't know which I should choose if I had my choice; did not know whether Hugh was dead until last night; saw his body this morning; felt some bad; am some sorry that I killed him; don't know whether I struck Hugh three or four times; he caught hold of the ax and I ran away; thought he might not die, for he had considerable strength; did not sleep after I went to bed that night; went to bed to give Hugh a chance to get to sleep; lay thinking the plan over from the time I went to bed until I got up to kill him; don't get drunk; don't have liquor to drink very often; stayed in the swamp all day Wednesday; had nothing to eat until last night when I was caught; never had words with him about the farm; we had nothing to do with it; Thomas owned it; we lived on it; when Thomas separated us a year ago last Winter we were quarreling about brandy; Hugh had a bottle and charged me with drinking from it.'

While giving these answers he would occasionally look up and smile, and when he spoke of the quarrel about the brandy, he seemed quite pleased.

Most of the time during the conversation his eyes were riveted in a vacant stare, giving him the appearance of an insane man, but his answers and conversation would not in the least indicate insanity. He evidently is a man of a very low degree of intelligence, and never has had an opportunity, or inclination, of bettering his condition in that respect.

No doubt some lawyer will, from the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the man and family, make a strong plea in behalf of McGregor, on the ground of insanity; but it is to be hoped that a man who can deliberately, for over a year, plan the murder of his brother, will suffer the full penalty of the law."

CRIME IN MEMPHIS.

Killing of Michael Rogan by Policeman Reagan—Killing of Dr. Fred. Bormann by Charles Oldenberg, for Alleged Criminal Intimacy with his Wife.

From the Memphis Advocate.

Again we are called upon to chronicle, not one, but two of those bloody affairs which have been of such frequent occurrence of late in Memphis.

It appears that Officer Reagan, together with Barney Eagan, Mollie Glenn and Fannie Summers (the latter two inmates of a notorious den kept by one Moll Fisher, on Gayoso-street, between Shelby and Main streets,) started in a hack, about 10 o'clock Sunday evening, for the purpose of visiting and whiling away a few hours at a beer garden in the suburbs of the city. On their return, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Monday morning, they were met just as they were about to alight from the hack, in front of the den above mentioned, by Michael Rogan. He stepped up to the party, and asked, "Is that you, Mollie?" to which she replied in the affirmative. He then ordered her out of the hack, accompanying his demand with a threat "that he would tear her clothes into rags" if she failed to obey. Officer Reagan, who, it appears from the testimony taken, was under an undue influence of liquor, reached out of the hack, and with a cane in his possession, dealt Rogan a severe blow on the head, knocking his hat off. The blow had the effect of causing Rogan to fall back a few steps; but he again approached the hack, and remarked to Reagan, "I have nothing against you, Mike, and I don't want to hurt you."

With this Policeman Reagan drew his revolver, and Rogan observing it, very hurriedly did the same. Barney Eagan, seeing the movements, and prompted, we suppose, by a knowledge of the character of the men, jumped from the hack and departed from the scene. Who it was of the two that fired the first shot still remains a mystery. Altogether, about six or seven shots were distinctly heard. Policeman Reagan was wounded three times, the first shot taking effect about an inch to the left of the umbilical chord, grazing the intestines and passing out about three or four inches beyond. Another ball entered the right leg, below the knee-cap, shattering the bones badly. The wound in the arm is a slight one, the ball striking near the muscle and glancing off on the shoulder. Rogan was shot by a small ball, which entered and passed through the right lung, and ranging downwards, lodged in the left side below the heart. After being shot he ran up Gayoso-street to Shelby, and into the engine house, where he stumbled over a barrel and was found lying a few minutes after by the watchman of the house. He lived but twenty minutes, and his last words were, "Tell them I am getting well."

Michael Kelly, *alias* Rogan, was a native of Algiers, La., and aged about 22. At the age of 12 he came to this city, and for a number of years he was engaged in selling papers on the levee. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Crockett Rangers, and was afterward transferred to a company in the Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment. He deserted the service and returned to this city previous to the Federal occupation. We are informed that he narrowly escaped with his life at that time from a wound in the left breast, inflicted by a Confederate soldier. It is also said that he caused a woman's death in this city, by throwing her down stairs, and that he stabbed a Federal officer in front of the Worsham House. Taken altogether, he was looked upon as a bad character.

THE MURDER OF DR. BORMANN.

Some time since, as it is generally understood, Charles Oldenberg suspected a Dr. Bormann of criminal intimacy with his wife, and meeting him one day, administered to him a sound thrashing. For this Dr. Bormann had Oldenberg arrested on a peace warrant, and placed under bonds to keep the peace; Oldenberg then turned around and procured the arrest of Bormann for adulterous intimacy with his wife. Bormann remained in jail until yesterday, about 1 I'olock, and was proceeding under guard of Officer Jericho, to Squire Creighton's office for trial, which was set at 2 o'clock. On the way to the magistrate's office, Bormann requested the officer to accompany him to the Ruby Saloon, where he wished to see and obtain a witness in his favor. He was in the saloon but a few moments when Oldenberg entered, and saying "there's the d——d rascal," pulled his pistol and shot him, the ball entering just above the groin, and lodging in the back near the spine. He lived about 15 minutes. Oldenberg immediately delivered himself up to Esquire Creighton, and was lodged in jail. He will doubtless be examined to-day.

A Card from J. Nelson Luckey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: On the 14th inst., there appeared in your Washington correspondence of the Associated Press a notice that I had been suspended by the Paymaster-General, and on the next day, the 15th inst., the following notice, to wit: "In the matter of the suspension of J. Nelson Luckey by the Paymaster-General, his accounts have been examined and found correct, the charges have been dismissed, and he has been restored to all the rights and privileges of the office," was sent by direction of the Paymaster-General to the office of the Associated Press in Washington, that the suspension reported the day before might be corrected—but no notice was taken of the same. I now desire that you will give the same publicity to the correction as you did to the suspension, and oblige yours, &c.,

J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

Church's Studies in South America and Among the Icebergs.

From the Galaxy for July 1.

Church's travels to South America were not without fatigues and hazards. On one of these occasions, after twenty days passed on board a small brig, and suffering much from the heat and sea-sickness, he disembarked at the mouth of the Magdalena River, which he tediously ascended in a canoe. Traversing the woods on mules, the artist and his companion endured all the privations, and enjoyed all the wonders of a tropical journey. They were tormented by insects, and passed hours in making their way through the dense undergrowth. One dark night an accident separated them. The bridle paths were dangerous without a guide; not a sign of human dwellings was visible; the hootings of owls and the howlings of beasts increased the horrors of darkness. Wearied with penetrating the interminable bushwood, now up to his knee in a morass, and now entangled amid the vine-covered trees, the intrepid limner climbed a tree and long shouted in vain. The mules had slipped away, his companion was ill, and, worn out with fatigue, he found temporary repose on an ant-hill. After many disappointments, he succeeded at length in finding the track of his guides, and resuming his journey under more favorable auspices.

These and other trials were soon forgotten, when the splendors of an exuberant and radiant vegetation burst upon his sight, and he was enabled at leisure to explore scenes of alternate wildness and luxury, full of novel effects and suggestive traits for the pencil. As he became accustomed to the country and familiar with its resources, they opened more and more vistas of promise to his eye and mind. Through books of travel we know the productions of this teeming region; its fruit so abundant and delicious, the gorgeous plumage of its birds, and the brilliant tints of its insects; and the late researches of Agassiz, under the liberal facilities given by the intelligent Emperor of Brazil, will soon make its scientific phases attractively and authentically familiar; but of those general features which give it picturesque distinction few have derived from reading other than a vague notion. In the result of Church's studies we have, as it were, an epitome and typical portrait of the entire country, or rather each landscape represents a region with all its local peculiarities. In the "Heart of the Andes," philosophically as well as poetically so called, the characteristics of their fertile belt are as it were condensed; it is at once descriptive and dramatic; the deep azure of the sky, the far away and soaring snowy peaks, the central plain with its hamlet and water courses, the lapsing valley full of luxuriant vegetation, fern palms, mimosas in rich festoons, a scarlet paroquet, a gorgeous insect, a church with red tiled roof, the wayside cross, flowers, foliage, a volcanic range, magnificent trees, exquisite ferns, pure light, veritable clouds, all the tints of tropical atmosphere and all the traits of tropical vegetation, combine in harmonious and comprehensive, as well as exquisitely true effect and detail, to "conform the show of things to the desires of the mind," and to place before it the spectacle of a phase of nature which to Northern vision is full of enchantment.

An English critic, in descanting upon the interest and the merits of this remarkable work, had the candor to acknowledge that as a product of art it transcends the formulas of academic tuition, and vindicates allegiance to nature's teachings as the legitimate inspiration of landscape art: "marvellous as are the skillful composition and comprehensive knowledge displayed, Mr. Church never studied, in the most conventional sense of the word; he has never visited the great galleries of art out of America, but he has done better; he has devoted several years to the study at first hand of the noble coast and mountain scenery of his native land." An elevated valley six thousand feet above the sea, an hour or two before sunset, is portrayed in this representative scenic view of South America; the admirable distances are a signal triumph of serial perspective; from the foreground to the nearest tree, then to the central plain, and then along the green declivities to the hoary summits reared in the far sky-depths, the eye takes in the prospect as in nature. Originally a bird lightly defined was poised above the forest glade, which will account for the allusion, no longer pertinent, in the following inadequate attempt to describe in words the "Heart of the Andes:"

> The tropic life of nature here o'erflows,
> And fills with radiant hues the earth and air;
> Above, the monsoon's breath, transformed to snows,
> Crowns dizzy peaks; volcanic ridges bare
> Impend o'er vales exuberant with green,
> That fringe the sultry level; far below
> The vine-clasped trees with billowy sweep are seen,
> And over all what depths of azure glow!
> Here the fern palms their slender arms uplift;
> There crimson wings are poised and blossoms gay;
> Slow through the ambient realm pale vapors drift,
> While bright cascades o'er grassy ledges play:
> What patient magic in the hand of art,
> That to untraveled eyes reveals the Andes' heart!

A more absolute contrast in subject and experience can hardly be imagined, than that between the heart of the Andes and the icebergs. From the mysterious volcanic heats of the earth we are transferred at a glance to her deadliest cold—from tropical to arctic phenomena. Popular interest in the latter had become wide and earnest from the curiosity awakened by the voyages of Parry and Belcher, the deep sympathy excited by the fate of Sir John Franklin and the admiration felt for the intrepid career of our own Kane.

Those glittering monsters of the deep, swept from northern seas into the western Atlantic, had ever been the terror of Summer voyagers amid the fogs off Newfoundland; but the heroism and the martyrdom, the scientific knowledge and the wonderful adventure associated herewith by the record of Arctic expeditions, had created a new and romantic interest, and made the iceberg a sublime symbol of daring achievement, and a solemn memorial of human sorrow and faith. But wonderful as these vast crystal masses are in themselves, and attractive as they have become through the most wonderful chapter in the history of modern enterprise, few are the artists who would venture to make one the exclusive subject of a picture; in nature it requires all the accessories of space; all the effect of light, with sea, snow and the firmament around and above, to relieve the blankness and isolation of icebergs, by picturesque agencies; but transferred in solitary abstraction to the canvas, only a masterly execution could redeem a subject like this from monotonous singularity. Convinced that color and form in this as in every other natural object, made it a fit, however difficult, theme for delineation, Church determined to study its phases, note its traits and represent it with careful and elaborate art. The vivid descriptions of Arctic voyagers, the admirably illustrated journal of Dr. Kane, and the conversation of some of his intelligent companions, enlarged and defined the project in the artist's mind. Of that mysterious, solitary, blank life in the polar seas, with all its marvelous details of silence and whiteness, bears, walruses, eider ducks, Esquimaux dogs, fleas and foxes, bivouacs in snow-fields, and journeys over frozen plains, and interminable night, wherein and whereby human courage and patience attained an almost spiritual energy, and human resources are tested to the utmost—of this extraordinary and exceptional life the iceberg seems the monument; its spectral pinnacles glittering in the moonlight, its vast proportions frowning in the darkness, its capricious architecture mocking the fancy of the exile with shapes of familiar glory and endeared habitations.

Col. Marcy's Army Life—Billy the Mule.

We take the following from Gen. Marcy's *Thirty Years of Army Life*, which has already been noticed in our literary columns:

An incident occurred while we were in the mountains which struck me at the time as being one of the most remarkable and touching evidences of devotion that I have ever known evinced among the brute creation.

On Leaving Fort Leavenworth with the army for Utah in the previous Summer, one of the officers rode a small mule, whose kind and gentle disposition soon caused him to become a favorite among the soldiers, and they called him "Billy." As this officer and myself were often thrown together on the march, the mule, in the course of a few days, evinced a growing attachment for the mare that I rode. The sentiment was not, however, reciprocated on her part, and she intimated as much by the reversed position of her ears, and the free exercise of her feet and teeth whenever Billy came within her reach. But these signal marks of displeasure, instead of discouraging, rather seemed to increase his devotion, and whenever at liberty, he invariably sought to get near her, and appeared much distressed when not permitted to follow her. On leaving Camp Scott for New-Mexico, Billy was among the number of mules selected for the expedition. During the march I was in the habit, when starting out of camp in the morning, of leading off the party and directing the packman to hold the mule until I should get so far in advance with the mare that he could not see us; but the moment he was released he would, in spite of all the efforts of the packers, start off at a most furious pace, and never stop or cease braying until he had reached the mare's side. We soon found it impossible to keep him with the other mules, and he was finally permitted to have his own way. In the course of time we encountered the deep snows in the Rocky Mountains, where the animals could get no forage, and Billy, in common with the others, at length became so weak and jaded that he was unable any longer to leave his place in the caravan and break a track through the snow around to the front. He made frequent attempts to turn out and force his way ahead, but after numerous unsuccessful efforts he would fall down exhausted and set up a most mournful braying. The other mules soon began to fail, and to be left, worn out and famished, to die by the wayside. It was not, however, for some time that Billy showed symptoms of becoming one of the victims, until one evening, after our arrival at camp, I was informed that he had dropped down and been left upon the road during the day. The men all deplored his loss exceedingly, as his devotion to the mare had touched their kind hearts, and many expressions of sympathy were uttered around their bivouac-fires on that evening. Much to our surprise, however, about ten o'clock, just as we were about going to sleep, we heard a mule braying about half a mile to the rear upon our trail. Sure enough, it proved to be Billy, who, after having rested, had followed upon our track and overtaken us. As soon as he reached the side of the mare, he laid down and seemed perfectly contented. The next day I relieved him of his pack and allowed him to run loose; but during the march he gave out, and was again abandoned to his fate, and this time we certainly never expected to see him more. To our great astonishment, however, about twelve o'clock that night the sonorous but not very musical notes of Billy in the distance aroused us from our slumbers, and again announced his approach. In an instant the men were upon their feet, gave three rousing cheers, and rushed out in a body to meet and escort him into camp. But this well-meant ovation elicited no response from him. He came reeling and floundering along through the snow, perfectly regardless of these honors, pushing aside all those who occupied the trail or interrupted his progress in the least, wandering about until he found the mare, dropped down by her side, and remained until morning. When we resumed our march on the following day, he made another desperate attempt to proceed, but soon fell down exhausted, when we reluctantly abandoned him, and saw him no more. Alas! poor Billy! your constancy deserved a better fate. You may, indeed, be said to have been a victim of unrequited affection.

HOMICIDE IN A CENTRE-STREET DEN.

A Sixth Ward Loafer Runs a Muck Among the Denizens of a Low Brothel—He is Shot Dead by the Proprietor.

About 9 o'clock last night James Brennen, a well-known character to the Sixth Ward Police, went into the basement of No. 114 Centre-street, occupied by Charles Heinner as a house of ill-fame. Brennan seemed to be in his usual state of semi-intoxication, and soon began abusing the women congregated in the bar-room, thereby creating considerable confusion and tumult. As Brennan seemed determined to create a disturbance, the proprietor of the house interferred and endeavored to stop him from abusing the inmates. Scarcely had Heinner spoken to Brennan than the latter drew a large dirk-knife and threatened to kill him. Finding that the infuriated ruffian was determined to have a fight. Heinner ran behind the bar, and snatched up a small sized Colt's revolver, when he desired Brennan to leave the premises, or else he would make him. Brennan was in no way willing to comply with this request, and threatened to stab the proprietor with his knife, making a desperate lunge over the counter at Heinner as he spoke. Being fearful of his life, the latter cocked his pistol and pointing it at the ruffian, almost touching his breast, drew trigger and fired. Brennan gave a wild leap as he received the bullet, falling back dead.

Immediately after the fatal shot was fired, an alarm was given and the Police were soon in possession of the premises. Officer Short, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Heinner, and conveyed him to the Franklin-street Station-house, and other officers secured the remaining inmates of the house. The body of Brennan was also removed to the Station-house, where it was examined by a Police Surgeon, who found that the ball had passed directly through the heart. The occurrence caused considerable excitement even in that darkened neighborhood, but it soon died away. Hermier is a native of Germany, and 46 years of age, being a tall, spare built man, and speaking the English language imperfectly. He declares that he fired the shot in self-defence, and he was convinced that the deceased intended killing him. Brennan bore a very unenviable character while living, his antecedents and those of his family being quite disreputable. His brother-in-law was shot dead in 1861 by a lieutenant in the First Fire Zouaves for some act of lawlessness, and his brother was sent to the State Prison some years ago on a conviction of felonious assault upon a butcher named Monk, who was killed in Centre Market. Brennan's mother died a few years ago from the effect of injuries received by a fall off the roof of a house in Walker-street. The Police relate many more extraordinary circumstances attending the fortunes of this family, but these will suffice.

The scene of the homicide is a low two-story frame building near Franklin-street, and directly opposite the New-Haven Railroad depot. It is one of the lowest and most miserable dens in that disreputable locality.

The proprietor, Heinner, is said by the Sixth Ward Police to be a quiet and peaceable man, who has never caused them any trouble. The deceased mrde it his frequent habit to go into such places and create a disturbance, threatening everybody's life who opposed him.

Man Missing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like through your kindness to call attention to the following case: On the 2d of May Henry Charlton came to this City, from Buffalo, with a wife and four children. On the 16th he left his dwelling to obtain some fuel, intending to be gone but a few minutes, He never returned. He went out without his coat, and dressed in black cloth pants, blue check shirt and black felt hat. My inquiries make me to believe that it cannot be a voluntary desertion. Mr. Charlton was a perfectly temperate man, and devoted to his family, who are left in utter destitution at No. 109 Broome-street, in the rear. This disappearance should be the subject of public inquiry.

G. W. WATSON.

CENTRAL PARK.

A Cloudy Day Yesterday and Some Rain—Comparatively Small Attendance—Music on the Mall and Music in the Cages.

The threatening character of the day yesterday broke up the plans of many who had looked forward to their Saturday treat in the Park. No doubt those whose happy fate it is to visit the Park at will enjoy the drive behind bays, or grays, or chestnuts of their own choosing, and the promenade in all the glittering paraphrenalia of the "latest thing imported," and the music with that delightfully critical ear which has been cultivated at the opera, but it is very questionable, indeed, if all or any of these resources of pleasure impart such intense gratification to him or her who figures therein at will as does the dollar drive, and the quiet saunter along the Ramble, and that same music to those whose visits are so rare that everything which pleases has the additional charm of novelty. To the mechanic and his wife the drive of a Saturday is something to be talked of for a week. The stroll along the Ramble recalls memories of quiet lanes where loving words were spoken first, long years ago may be, and with the memory often comes the emotion which accompanied these first exchanges. Man and wife are lovers again in thought, and if they have not been life long lovers they are the better for the memory, if they have been, they are no worse for it. The music is no less enjoyable to these than to the most fastidious ear, not that cultivation is unnecessary to the appreciation of fine harmonies, but that what they lack in that respect they excel in others necessary to the full enjoyment of the good things on the programme—they are good listeners, a rare virtue even among the upper ten at opera gatherings, and they never disturb their enjoyment in search of a flat or a sharp out of place.

It is to those who can't go every day or even every week, but who wish to get all they can when they do go, that a threatening Saturday morning is an unwelcome visitor.

Saturday previous, it will be remembered, was a day without blemish, and how its good behaviour was appreciated may be learned from the fact that 50,400 persons passed into the gates from noon till 4 o'clock.

Yesterday there was not more than a third that number, but as the evening approached the clouds having cleared away, hundreds poured in at the different gates.

The following programme was gone through in the usual style of Harvey Dodworth and his fellow conspirators:

PART FIRST.	
1. Opening March—Herminer	Kuhner
2. Overture to the Pretender	Kucken
3. Quickstep—Deutsch	Annon
4. Grand selection from Betly	Donizetti
PART SECOND.	
5. Anna Mazourka	Kuhner
6. Overture to Die Zauberflote	Mozart
7. Humorsten Polka	Bilse
8. Grand selection from the Amber Witch	W. V. Wallace
PART THIRD.	
9. Melodiene Quickstep	Kochkeller
10. Dream on the Ocean Waltz	Gungl
11. Introduction and aria from Die Grossfursten	Flotow
12. Helter-Skelter Galop	C. Faust

The intintion of the Dodworth genius is remarkable, else how could he have known to select the helter skelter galop so appropriately timed to the skedaddle which followed as the rain came on.

The beautiful cages on the terrace were tenanted yesterday for the first time by birds of rare plumage, the choice ones of the aviary.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Commencement of the Annual Examination at the New-York Institution for the Deaf anc Dumb—The First Day with the High Class—Interesting Exercises—Remarkable Proficiency of the Pupils—Eulogy of Teachers and Pupils by the Examiner.

The annual examination of pupils at the New-York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, began yesterday with the exercises of the High Class and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday being named for the closing exercises of the term, which will be given in the chapel of the institute, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, Oliver S. Strong and Shepherd Knapp, Esq., the Committee of the Board, having requested Henry Kiddle, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, to examine the clases, that gentleman, accompanied by N. A. Calkins, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Common Schools, arrived at the institute and proceeding to the class-room of the High Class devoted four hours to what he characterized as one of the most pleasing duties which had ever devolved upon him.

The pupils in this class number twenty-seven—seventeen young gentlemen and ten young ladies. Boys and girls it would hardly be fair to call them, many of them being about to slip out of their teens, and all of them being learned enough for the titled dignity, if it be one.

This class is under the immediate care of the Vice-Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, Esq., whose teachings complete a course of instruction the results of which are truly marvelous.

The members of the High Class this year are named as follows:

Messrs. James E. Beller, Albert G. Dewland, John J. Downey, Stephen N. Fitch, Henry Frank, E. P. Holmes, Alphonso Johnson, Wallace H. Krause, Rowland B. Lloyd, John D. Pickens, Fort. L. Seliney, Harvey W. Smith, William S. Smith, Clement R. Thomson, Richard T. Thompson, John T. White, Peter Witschief. Misses Mattie A. Brown, Harriet R. Cornell, Ellen M. Dunning, Emma E. Gates, Caroline V. Hagadorn, Sarah C. Howard, Mary E. Stansbury, Caroline Kirtland Stansbury, Isabella Vandewater, Anna Wager.

The pupils were examined by Mr. Kiddle on the following subjects, and the accompanying comments are those of that gentleman:

1. Exercises in extemporaneous composition on the subject of the "examination."
2. Exercises in Arithmetic, Common and Decimal Fractions, Simple Interest, &c., with a statement of principles and problems worked out on the blackboard.
3. Problems in Algebra, equations of the first degree; all worked out readily and accurately on the slate and blackboard.
4. The Analysis of Sentences, developing a very ingenious and beautiful system of representing the parts of a sentence and their relations; correction of false syntax, &c.
5. The subject of Vegetable Physiology was taken up, and the class wrote upon miscellaneous topics given by the examiner, with great fulness and accuracy.
6. Interesting Biographical Sketches were written impromptu on the blackboard.
7. Writing from memory passages from the Gospel of St. John.
8. Questions on Moral Philosophy were answered with discrimination and accuracy.

Penmanship and spelling very accurate.

At the close of the exercises as per programme, Mr. Peet made some interesting experiments with tapping upon a drum, showing that while unable to hear the sounds thus made the pupils were conscious of the vibrations in air thus produced. In this way, as the clicking of the telegraph communicates the word to the hearing of the operator, so by the tapping of the drum a certain beat or succession of beats conveyed the word to the pupils through their sense of feeling. Even short sentences were communicated in this way with all the rapidity of a telegram. "How old are you?" was not only translated with all the rapidity of finger and chalk for which these pupils are remarkable, but also answered, and by one humorously, a young lady, of course, who volunteered the information that she was "sweet sixteen."

Mr. Kiddle, at the close of the exercises, addressed the pupils, Mr. Peet being his interpreter, complimenting them in glowing terms for the evidences, throughout the entire examination, of careful, patient study and its reward in minds so highly cultivated.

Rev. Mr. Gallaudut also spoke in the same appreciative manner, and joined Mr. Kiddle in eulogy of Mr. Peet. Mr. Calkins also spoke a few pleasant words. The pupils were then dismissed, highly delighted with the success of their examination.

The following question put by Mr. Kidlle brought out a number of answers, evincing remarkable perspicuity of thought and readiness of expression; yet as distinct from each other in diction and mannerism as the characters of the writers:

Q.—"What is the difference between reputation and character, and which is it better to have a bad reputation and a good character or a good reputation and a bad character?"

A.—Character is that respecting a person as regards moral principles, acquisitions and capacities; and reputation is that respecting the estimation in which a person is held by others. It is much better to have a good character and a bad reputation than a bad character and a good reputation. The first represents a person of excellent qualities struggling with adversity, and the latter a hypocrite.

ALPHONSO JOHNSON.

It must be remembered that replies to all questions are written *at once* upon the black board, where they appeared in completed form, with much more rapidity and less patching than is common in first-class examinations of pupils who have no natural disadvantages. This being remembered, the following sketches from recollections of their reading are creditable to their writers.

LORD BYRON.

Lord Byron was one of the most distinguished of the English poets. He was born in London in 1788, but passed most of his early youth in Scotland. He entered the House of Peers as soon as he became of age, but left for the Continent soon after. Lord Byron's first poetical production was the "Hours of Idleness," a work which was severely criticized by the Edinburgh Reviewers. He revenged himself by one of the keenest satires, entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." His other poetical works are numerous and show great genius and power of description, but are marred by immoral tendencies. He died in Missolonghi in Greece, while attempting to restore that country to her ancient renown and freedom, on the 19th of April, 1824.

ISABELLA VANDEWATER.

PATRICK HENRY.

Patrick Henry was a native of Virginia, and a man of wonderful eloquence; in this respect he has never been excelled by any modern orator. While young he was neither a good scholar or an industrious boy, and soon after he was married he became so poor that he could scarcely earn his daily bread. Yet at last, once when he was in Court as a lawyer, and as people then thought a very poor one, his eloquence suddenly broke forth, no longer restrained, and astonished even the wisest in that vast assembly; so that after this he quickly rose in the opinion of the people and was elected Governor of Virginia. We owe much to Patrick Henry, for it was he who lighted the spark that kindled the American Revolution, and were it not for him perhaps we could not be called freemen and our country a country of liberty and freedom as it is now.

ANNIE WAGER.

The following words of welcome to the Examiners are put together, it must be confessed, with considerable tact. There are diplomatists in these days who would find difficulty in conveying in terms so imposingly polite the gentle hint for grace contained therein, as there are dignified people who might still learn a lesson from the *suaviter in modo* reproof contained in the closing sentence:

WORDS OF WELCOME.

With genuine pleasure we welcome to our schoolroom Henry Kiddle, Esq. and Mr. Calkins, both of whom are Assistant Superintendents of the Public Instruction of New-York City. We are equally pleased to receive a visit from Rev. Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Strong, one of the Board, who are members of the committee of our examination. Mr. Kiddle, we have the honor to say, is to be our examiner, and we hope and trust he will not be too hard on us, considering we have not exactly the same privileges and advantages that speaking children have. Mr. Calkins, who, we are told, is the author of the work on object teaching, has paid us a visit for the purpose of observing how much we have improved in our studies this term. We thank him for coming to see us, and will do him the credit of saying he is much more prompt than nine-tenths of the Life Members and Board of Directors to whom we have sent notes of invitation.

EMMA E. GATES.

The compositions here given are not by any means selections or in any respect of a merit superior to fifty or sixty others from which they are taken as specimens.

The exercises of Wednesday will be of a highly interesting character, and the friends of the Institute, and the benevolent generally, are invited to attend. The Institute is situated near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, and is reached by Hudson River Railroad, taking cars in Hudson-street, near the Girard House, but is within two hours of the City by Eighth-avenue cars and stage, from the terminus of that line.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fenianism.—Mr. James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., will address his fellow countrymen to-day on the grounds adjoining Jones' Wood. The opposition offered to this meeting by Police Superintendent John A. Kennedy, it is thought, will contribute quite as much toward assembling a large crowd as the waning popularity of the C. O. I. R. Mr. Stephens will, in the course of his remarks to-day, endeavor to clearly point out the duty which Irishmen owe to their mother country, and will explain in detail his ideas as to what is necessary to secure her freedom from British rule. He will endeavor to show wherein the late movement on Canada was injurious to the best interests of Ireland, and how continued action in that direction will ruin the cause entirely. Mr. Stephens is much encouraged by his recent tour among the Brotherhood, and thinks that but for the Canadian scheme all differences would have been healed, and his plan for sending arms to the people at home been universally adopted. At Roberts' headquarters there is but little business doing owing to the absence of the chiefs of that particular faction. Mr. Roberts is still in Washington, attempting, it is said, to secure a modification of the neutrality laws with a view to another invasion of the domains of our Canadian neighbors. Gen. Sweeny has not yet returned, or at least has not been visible to the general public. Great efforts are being made to convert the Fenian Brotherhood into a political machine, to be used at the next elections against the present Administration. The recent interference with their military plans is the handle by which the machine is to be manipulated. While the leaders say they will not consent to be used for this purpose, politicians aver that the idea is working with the masses, and are confident of winning them over.

To Pleasure Travelers.—This being the season of the year when all persons who can afford to do so are leaving our hot and crowded cities, and seeking fresh air and relaxation from the cares of business in the country and seaside towns, it is good to see that all lines of transportation are vieing with each other to see which shall offer the best accommodations to the public. We have heretofore published the arrangements made by various steamboat and railroad lines to afford to Summer travelers cheap and comfortable means of transit to and from the places of popular resort, which are within easy reach of New-York. We have now to note that the Erie Railway Company have extended the facilities on their road, and now issue a series of combination tickets, good for the Summer season, at reduced rates, which will enable those who desire it to make a more extended Summer tour, and visit a great variety of places of interest. Among these are Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, White Mountains, and all principal points in Northern New-York, the Canadas and New-England. They also issue tickets around Lake Superior, which afford travelers the opportunity of beholding the Falls of Ste. Marie, the famous Pictured Rocks and the copper mines of that region. These tickets are good for the pleasure season, and entitle the holder to the best accommodations on railroad or steamboat. One beauty of them is a person can tell before starting what his trip is going to cost.

The Weather.—Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was ushered in by a copious and delightful rain, and that later in the day the streets were again plentifully sprinkled by a refreshing shower, the day was one of the most sweltering of the season. After the morning shower the sun shone out with intense heat, the pavements yielding up a hot steam in answer to its call, throwing everybody into a most profuse perspiration. People were glad to remain indoors, where, if there was no breeze, there was at least shade. When the sky clouded up previous to the second shower, the air became heavy and sultry, not a breath of air passing to relieve the sweltering thousands who fumed and fretted at the most uncomfortable degree of heat. Ladies postponed their shopping, and but few beside those who were forced to go out were to be seen in the streets. In the evening a little air circulated among the heated brick walls, and to a certain extent relieved suffering humanity.

Poisoned by Mistake.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble on the body of Paul McElrath, whose death was the result of poison swallowed by mistake. It appears that deceased had been ill for some months with a severe attack of the ague, and recently procured some medicine from a female physician. On mixing the prescribed dose it is supposed that he mixed it with some Paris green which was placed on a shelf to kill vermin. Soon after swallowing the medicine as prepared, Mr. McElrath was seized with acute pains, and expired a few hours after. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the presence of Paris green in the stomach. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 34 years of age.

Injunctions.—Yesterday morning President Schultz was made the recipient of an injunction from Judge Cardozo, restraining him from interfering with Messrs. Charles Cooper and Joseph P. Disbrow, of No. 204 Eldridge-street, butchers and drovers. The injunction was granted upon the affidavits of Messrs. Wm. Lalor, J. Jantzen, Lawrence McCormick, Maurice Shipman, James Duryea and George W. Martin, alleging that the order of the Board of Health prohibiting the driving of live stock through the streets, threatens to destroy their business. Other injunctions were served upon Mr. Schultz yesterday, and others are in preparation for him, to be served on Monday.

Tight-Rope Performances at Jones' Wood.—M. de Lave, his wife and son Willie are to give some tight-rope performances of an extraordinary character at Jones' Wood on Monday afternoon next. The rope, which, by the by, is a wire 1¾ inches in circumference, will be extended 500 feet at a very great altitude. On this de Lave will walk in a sack, with baskets on his feet, &c. His son Willie will also give a trapeze performance without the usual adjuncts of platforms. De Lave is shortly to cross the Niagara Falls on a rope 1,100 feet long, costumed as the American Eagle, and carrying his son with him.

Closing of an Old Church.—On next Sunday, July 1, the rector, Rev. Dr. Price, of St. Stephens' Episcopal Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-streets, will have been attached to that parish twenty-nine years. This is also the day selected by the Vestry for the closing services, preparatory to their removal. There will be a sermon by the rector, giving a review of the affairs of the parish for the past sixty years, with other interesting ceremonies. It is expected that this opportunity will be embraced by the old members of this ancient Church to worship once more and for the last time beneath its sacred roof.

Early Peaches.—The first peaches of the season, anything but tempting in appearance, were offered for sale yesterday, in Broadway, at the modest sum of one dollar each. There is more cholera in one specimen of this unripe and unseasonable fruit than in a bushel of freshly plucked ripe ones when their proper season arrives.

Cheap Riding at the Park.—Officer George S. McWatters, of Capt. Beckett's force, informs us that one of the hackmen at the Fifth-avenue entrance of the Central Park will take two or three passengers around the Park for one dollar. At this reasonable rate, almost anybody can afford to ride.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Cholera—Doctors Differing.—On Thursday last Dr. Newman reported to the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct that a young woman named Marietta Marshall, residing at No. 306 Broadway, E. D., was attacked by cholera on the evening previous, but that on Thursday evening she was convalescent. This fact was reported to the Board of Health, and a physician was ordered to investigate the case. The result of his investigations is given thus: "I found her (Miss Marshall) sitting at a sewing-machine working at linen coats. She stated that on Tuesday evening she had eaten heartily of sturgeon; that on Wednesday morning she felt sick at the stomach, and vomited, and that she had some looseness of the bowels. I asked her if she had any cramps, to which she replied: 'Yes, in my stomach.' She had no collapse, nor, as far as I could ascertain, rice-water discharges. I could not dignify this case even with the name cholera. The lady and her sister informed me that she (the patient) was subject to such attacks; that her doctor told her she had cholera, which frightened her, but she was well enough now."

The Excise Law.—The new Excise Law has been rigidly enforced in this city by the Police, since it went into active operation; but there is now an active opposition, which will manifest itself during the coming week, if circumstances permit. On Monday next the old Board of Excise, consisting of Messrs. Hugh McLaughlin, Willetts Jarvis and John J. Oakey, will meet in the County Judge's Chamber, and organize by electing a Clerk. On Tuesday they will reassemble, and grant applications for licenses. The Board of Excise have the best legal counsel in the city, and will act under their instructions. The Inspector of Police, however, thinks they will not be able to do much. He is determined to enforce the new law, and has done so thus far. There are no liquor places in the city permitted to be kept open after 12 o'clock at night, or on Sunday, and the result is much more creditable than otherwise, for sobriety, peace and quietness.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer Brown, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, found a man in a fit in First-street, between South-Tenth and Broadway, E. D. The officer took charge of him, but he died before he could be taken to the station-house. It was ascertained that the deceased was named Christopher Arnold, that he had been employed in the sugar-house of Wintjean, Dick & Co., foot of Broadway, and that he resided at the corner of Grand and Water streets. Coroner Smith took charge of the body.

Burglary.—Henry Crosby, a seaman, 29 years old, was arrested by Officer Lee, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, on Friday night, on the charge of breaking into the shoe store of J. Deitz, in Bond-street, and stealing therefrom a pair of shoes. Crosby showed fight, and was felled to the sidewalk by the officer. His wounds are of a serious character, but in consequence of the attention given him by the officers on arriving at the Station-house, it is probable that he will recover.

Arrest of Liquor-Dealers.—The following arrests of unlicensed liquor-dealers, in the Eastern District, were made on Saturday: John Ulrich, corner of Union-avenue and Stag-street. Justice Walter postponed his examination until the 27th. Frank W. Geldman, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Myrtle-street; examination postponed. Christian Storing, First-street, rearrested and held. John F. Heins, grocer, No. 1 Taylor-street; held.

Atlantic Avenue.—The contract for paving a portion of Atlantic-avenue, which, when finished, is expected to be one of the finest avenues in the city, has been awarded to Mr. Patrick Hanlon. The contract is for graveling the avenue, southerly from Atlantic avenue to the westerly bridge at Gowanus Road. The work is to be done by the 1st of October. The cost will be from $7,000 to $8,000.

Coroner's Inquest.—A laborer named John Wilson, while at work in Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets, Gowanus, on the 17th instant, was crushed by the falling of a rock. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Coroner Lynch held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Died in a Fit.—A man named Christopher Arnold, aced 28 years, died in a fit yesterday, in First-street, between South Tenth-street and Broadway, E. D. The remains were taken to his late residence, near by, and the Coroner notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

Supposed Infanticide.—The body of a male child, apparently about three months old, was found Saturday morning in the South Cove, Jersey City, near the Central Railroad track. An inquest was held before Coroner Kiersten during the afternoon, when it was shown by the medical testimony that the child had been thrown into the water while alive. The Jury rendered a verdict of child murder against some person or persons unknown.

The Jersey City Police Bill to be Decided on Monday.—The validity of the Jersey Police Bill will be decided on Monday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The argument of the counsel was heard during the first part of the week, and for the purpose of setting the matter at rest as speedily as possible, the Supreme Court Judges have announced that they will give their decision in the case at the time above specified.

Episcopal Visitation and Ordination.—Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer will make an Episcopal visitation to Trinity Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, on Monday, 25th inst., on which occasion he will ordain to the Priesthood Rev. W. G. Hughes, Rector elect of Grace Church, Greenville. Services will commence at 10:30 A. M.

The Star Perfume of the Age.

For the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, a passion Pervades the social world and world of fashion.

—*Barnstable Patriot.*

Clergymen owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy, the secretive functions are enfeebled and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

Queen Victoria, some years since, had her royal olfactories so shocked by the tobacco smell clinging to her husband's breath, that her violent indignation came very near driving him back to Germany. If Her Majesty had then used (SHE USES IT NOW) PENNEY'S celebrated EGYPTIAN LOTUS, there would never have been the royal rows. WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, Sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Every age has its tendency. The past—Augustan—tended to coarseness; the present certainly tends to refinement, as shown by the polish of the most popular poetry, the grace of its choicest architecture, and the rush for delightful perfumes, of which PENNEY'S EGYPTIAN LOTUS is the cream. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

That elegant youth and that pretty boy, the pride of his ma and the hope of his pa, were fitted out by AUTLER & SCHAFFER, and so they are all. They are selling out their Summer stock of boys' and youths' clothing, for thirty days, at wholesale prices, to make room for their great Fall stock for the wholesale trade. Call at AUTLER & SCHAFFER'S, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., New-York.

Ague.—STICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Cox—Schureman.—On Wednesday, June 20, at the Memorial Church, Hammond-st., by Rev. Mr. Quinnell, Matthew B. Cox to Catharine Schureman, both of this City. No cards.

Kerrigan—Devlin.—On Thursday, June 21, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan to Maggie A., daughter of Daniel Devlin, Esq.

DIED.

Boyd.—On Sunday, May 20, at his late residence, Sandholes, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, Mr. Edward Boyd, in the 80th year of his age, for many years a resident of this City.

Biddle.—On Thursday, June 21, Amelia, wife of John Biddle, aged 45 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 122 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

De Mille.—On Saturday evening, June 23, Harriet Adelaide, wife of Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille, of Mott Haven, N. Y., and youngest daughter of the late John S. Smith, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Gaffney.—On Thursday, June 21, Capt. Jno. P. Gaffney, son of the late Jno. Gaffney, aged 28 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ninth Regiment and officers of the First Division N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Fonerden.—On Thursday, June 21, of paralysis, Eliza M. Fonerden, relict of the late James Fonerden, of Baltimore, Md., and daughter of the late Henry Spangler, of this City.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her son-in-law, Col. M. M. Van Beuren, are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 21 West 14th-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

☞ Baltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.

Laight.—On Saturday morning, June 23, E. Watts Laight, widow of Henry Laight, and sole surviving child of Hon. John Watts, deceased, aged 82 years.

Lavidge.—On Thursday, June 21, of consumption, Mary Elizabeth, wife of George H. Lavidge, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, Wm. McRoberts, and her brother-in-law, William H. Darling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Lord.—On Friday morning, June 22, Joseph L. Lord, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 110 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Leedom.—On Sixth Day, 22d of sixth month, Elizabeth Leedom, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on First Day, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Joseph Hagan, No. 55 East 28th-st. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Second Day to Chapaqua for interment.

McVicar.—On Thursday, June 21, Robert, only son of Robert and Mary H. McVicar, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Flushing-av., east of Bushwick-av.

Perley.—On Saturday evening, June 23, Charles Perley, Jr., aged 31 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Swift.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 22, of typhoid fever, Wm. C. Swift, aged 33 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, this day, (Sunday,) the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 38.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 30, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth; been in the water a few days; whiskers under chin; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, blue overall, shoes, gray socks or stockings, blue jacket buttoned around the waist.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 39.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, June 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, sandy hair, good teeth; whiskers under chin; been in the water about a week or ten days; dressed as follows: no hat, black coat, black figured vest, blue flannel pants, heavy boots.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

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ALPACA COATS, $5.

RAILROAD DUSTERS, $3

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ALL-WOOL ENGLISH SACKS,

$10, $12 AND $14, AT

BROWNELL'S,

No. 503 BROADWAY,

PREPARE! PREPARE!

CHOLERA.—WINCHESTER'S "ASIATIC CHOLERA DROPS" (used for more than twenty years in Manilla and the East Indies,) is AN INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC for

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and all Disorders of the Bowels.

☞ The "Cholera Drops" should be kept on hand in every household, for instant use in all cases of need. In no instance has it ever been known to fail in effecting a cure.

Price, $1 50 per vial; four vials for $5. Sent by mail everywhere, on receipt of the price and eight red stamps for postage. Circulars free. Address

J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., N. Y.

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Plain vapor, magnetic, medicated and fumigated baths. Ample accommodations for ladies and gentlemen at all times.

LETTER ROMANTIC AND POETICAL,

By C. H. Webb.

See BOUDOIR, the Ladies' Paper. Price 10 cents. Sold by dealers.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Who is safe now? Every one who has a bottle of Dr. GIDDING'S Cholera medicine at hand. This remedy has been used for thirty-five years, and cures the disease in all its various forms. Price 75 cents per bottle. Office, No. 42 Walker-st, New-York.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—THE ANnual sermon before the graduating class in Columbia College will be preached at Trinity Church, in presence of the trustees, faculty and students of the College, by Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 24, the services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at Farragut Hall, corner of Canal-st. and Bowery, by Elder W. Rowortн, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Do the Scriptures Teach that the Wicked Dead will have a Resurrection to Life?* At 3 P. M. also service. All are invited. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. Shaffer, superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. Nutting, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Baptism.* The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of service. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK—No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Monthly meetings MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by George A. Pease, Esq. Subject—*Things Allowable.* Young men and the public generally invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec'y.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. A circle at 10½ o'clock A. M. Mr. Vedder, an excellent medium, will be present. A conference in the AFTERNOON, at 3½, and a lecture on trance speaking at 7½ P. M., June 24, 1866.

CHAPEL OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. B. Dunn, SUNDAY, at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 P. M. Also in the church, on Broome-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church will worship in the Chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church on 16th-st., east of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school in Swedish Lutheran Church on 22d-st., west of 3d-av., at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—NOS. 44 AND 46 John-st., near Nassau.—SUNDAY, June 24, sermons on *The Evils Attending the use of Intoxicating Liquors,* 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. D. Blain, of San Francisco, California; 7¾ P. M. by Rev W. H. Boole. Sabbath-school Temperance meeting at 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. John S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Duties of Young Christians to the Church;* and 7½ P. M. on *The Duties of the Church to Young Christians.*

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK for the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, corner Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Death and Immortality.* Dr. H. B. Storer speaks at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER of 6th-av. and 34th-st., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY at 11½. Sunday-school at 9½. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—REV. Thomas Nolan, B. D., Canon of St. Paul's, London and delegate of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Sermon SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Samuel F. Farmer, and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev W. A. Scott, D. D. Seats free.

REV. SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY, June 24, morning and afternoon at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near the corner of Varick. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF THE MESSIAH PROVED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE.—Sent, post free, on receipt of price, 40 cents, by addressing J. THOMPSON, Publisher, No. 43 Ann-st., New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT R. P. D. CHURCH—50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Isaac M. See, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a discussion by Dr. Broughton and others, on *The Rationality of Spiritualism;* and at 8 P. M., an address by the editor of the *Temple of Opinions,* on *The Prison Life and Thoughts of Jeff. Davis.*

ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK SPEAKS FOR Spiritualist Society, No. 806 Broadway. At 10½, subject: *Spiritual Use of Forms;* 7½: *The Christ of Spiritualism;* 3 o'clock: *Healing the Sick as Christ Did.* The public invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Geo. Hollis 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

THE MESSENGER SENT IN THE spirit and power of Elias, as was foretold by Christ, (Matt., xvii., 11,) will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 2/8 6th-av. Photograph views of the old church may be obtained from the Sexton.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—The Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 7¾ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

DIVINITY.—WONDERFUL PHYSICAL MANIfestations of God's gifts to His children, SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. Go see and hear for yourself. Know that your friends still live now.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subjects—Morning, *Laymen;* Evening, *The Pilgrim.*

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector. Divine service (in French) THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place—Rev. R. G. Quennell, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, OF ALBANY, will preach at the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, corner of Bedford and Morton sts.

PRAGUE.

Historical Sketch of Prague—Description of the City.

Now that war seems imminent between Prussia and Austria, attention is particularly drawn to Bohemia, upon whose territory so many battles, temporarily disastrous to the Imperial power, have been fought. The first conflict of the Thirty Years' War was decided in the pleasure grounds and upon the White Hill, just without the walls of Prague; and thence onward Protestant and Romanist, Saxon, Swedish and Imperial armies swayed to and fro in incessant conflict around its mingled Asiatic and European defences, until the capture of half the city ended the struggle its possession by an elective monarch had kindled into full twenty-nine years' conflagration. The powers of resistance displayed by its inhabitants were astonishing, when we consider that it was the people and not the garrisons which have showed the greatest tenacity, and that the city is not regularly fortified, and lay open to a bombardment. At this time it could not stand a siege, for rifled guns and artillery, such as converted Sumter into a heap of ruins from batteries miles away, and shooting over intervening forts and estuaries would soon leave the grand old Capital nothing but a shapeless group of little mountains of ruins.

When the thirty years' war closed Bohemia was almost exhausted, and Prague, once the seat of enlightenment and evangelic culture and belief, was transmuted into a stronghold of Jesuitism, that is, political, moral, and intellectual despotism, bigotry and night. One-half Bohemia's towns, 732, had been destroyed; one-sixth of her villages alone remained intact, that is 6,000 out of 35,000, and of her 3,000,000 inhabitants 2,000,000 had perished. Through Bohemia had swept the destroying columns of more than one great Swedish commander, who was master of the open country if he could not obtain possession of its capital. BANER, the "upholsterer of the Ridderholm at Stockholm," as LUXEMBURG was of Notre Dame at Paris, swept its valleys with the very besom of destruction, and TORSTENSON, whom GUSTAVUS declared, the night before he died, "the fittest to command an army," moved through it more than once with scarcely minor ravage as regarded exhaustion, although his contributions were levied with the comparative gentleness which characterized his generous character. More than once the citizens of Prague, from their Tartar spires, gazed with affright upon his rapid march, advancing to conquests more advantageous to his crown than the storming of a city, for well did he, "under Sweden's crown, Sweden's greatest commander," realize that the war would only end with the annihilation of the Imperial armies. He would not waste his genius or his army on minor objects until, in a moment of irritation, he violated his own rule, and saw his victorious hand arrested before Brunn. The peace of Westphalia, 1648, brought quiet to the plundered palaces of Prague, and for nearly a century the Tzcheckish capital saw no enemy before her walls. In 1741 the allies, France prominent, thanks to MAURICE, afterward the famous Marshal SAXE, took it and held it for over two years. From it, as fugitives, the victors made their escape, and while they suffered all the horrors an army can experience, Marshal BELLEISLE demonstrated what a brave general can accomplish with a devoted soldiery in overcoming Winter, want and warlike opposition. Throughout the Silesian wars, with intervals of peace, from 1742 to 1763, Bohemia felt the iron heel of military mastership, and experienced the horrors of war. As a century and a half previous, soldiery, the most barbarous and dissolute, as well as the most disciplined, fought over, ravaged and destroyed her territories. Prague was captured once by the great FREDERIC, in 1744, when it suffered greatly, and in 1757 experienced a terrible bombardment, when the flames consumed 800 buildings. Since that date, although Bohemia has suffered, its capital has only been called upon to sympathize with its surroundings. The civil war of 1848 certainly renewed the horrors of the past in a bombardment, 10th June, 1848, and Prague became the scene of atrocious cruelties, but the blood spilled was nothing in comparison to the streams which flowed hot and red through other large cities and capitals.

With this introduction a description of Prague may prove interesting. It is a picture derived from many reliable sources, and true as strange in its features and peculiarities.

Prague, for ten centuries the capital of a peculiar people, the Tzcheckish race, was and is, with the exception of Venice, the most remarkable metropolis of Europe. Like the "Queen City of the Sea," "the Queen City of the Moldau" is now the capital of a dependent Kingdom. Still, the past history of both invest them with an interest which can never entirely fade, and whose effect can never be ignored. The moral influence of its inhabitants and institutions have had more effect upon the morals and religion of modern times than that of any other place. The object of dispute in every century of modern time, its site and the surrounding country have afforded one succession of battle-fields, which render it classic in the history of Germany, since the days of the Roman sway. Not only its situation, but also its external and internal features, make it remarkable and replete with the wildest associations of fancy. The Kingdom of Bohemia has been compared to a vast bowl, rimmed with mountains, inferior to the Alpine chains in grandeur, superior to them in savage or romantic beauty. At the bottom and toward the centre of this depression, Prague, intersected by the Moldau towers aloft in beauty, its irregular and elevated site covered with ancient, mediæval, strange, peculiar, grand and often magnificent structures. To the beholder, this collection of buildings, due to the taste of so many successive ages, races, architects and masters, render the view of Prague the finest of almost any city of Europe, more particularly the "Kleinseite," on the western bank of the Moldau, crowned by the Hradshin, the citadel and palace of the Tchecкish monarchs. How many armies have besieged this ancient gathering place of a people who deserve to be free! Founded in the early part of the eighth century by PRZEMYSL, the selected peasant husband of the Bohemian Princess and SEMIRAMIS, LIBUSSA, its ancient walls have been assailed in turn in every age, by every species of ancient and modern, barbarian and civilized, artillery. Superior to the assaults of time and of men, it still presents the aspect of an architectural tiara, with its stately or curious buildings, rising tier above tier, as they recede from the edge of the Moldau, in Asiatic splendor, due in a great measure to the numberless domes, turrets and spires which shoot up in every variety of form on all sides. Prague has likewise been compared to Florence as well as Venice, surpassing the former, however, in its extent and magnificence, while it equals the latter in the antiquity and strangeness of its history. By some writers it has even been likened to Ispahan, since it "included within its walls an immense space, romantically diversified with hills and vales, crowded streets and spacious gardens; castle-like palaces, colleges and bazaars; huts for the poorer citizens, palaces for the horses of the great; villas were contiguous to cemeteries, and on the site of the common burial ground were planted gardens, gay and luxuriant to the eye." The Pyrrhic dance was still exhibited by its youth, to whom classic Greece was unknown; Pagan shrines had been converted into churches, and a Pagan image, transferred from an ancient temple, and converted into a superb crucifix had become the principal boast of that famous and magnificent bridge of sixteen arches, which spanned the broad and strong Moldau, together with the lesser borough, uniting the new with the old town. Nor was the population inappropriate for such a city, either by their religions, costumes, origins, characteristics or manners. The humble but in secret opulent Jew connected the Tzchech or original Bohemian with the Saxon and foreign element and the German nobility, all three belonging to the past, with the new hierarchies, imperial and royal, and administrative, religious, civil and military. If any characteristic, however, predominated in this susceptible, diversified and redundant population, it was an air of gaiety and enthusiasm, in keeping with the locality, its origin, its present, and from actual appearances, its future.

Superior to the whole, to this triple city, and dominating the palaces, churches, temples, colleges, cloisters, bazaars, mansions, houses, cottages and huts, which sheltered their motley garbed, mannered, featured inhabitants, the Hradschin crowns an eminence with its long and imposing mass of masonry, overtopping every other structure. Viewed from the great bridge, which consumed a century and a half in building it, it is backed by the heights of the mountain of the martyred St. Lawrence, burnt there by the fire worshippers whom he sought to convert to Christianity.

Such is Prague, and Bohemia throughout presents in many districts as strange a commingling of the past and present, of the dark ages and modern enlightenment. Perhaps if war ensues the shattering cannonade may rend the vail of bigoted ignorance, and break the chains priestcraft and aristocratic intolerance imposed on a once free people. If so, war will be a beneficent visitor, and an avenger arise from the ashes of Huss and Jerome of Prague, to strike down the sins and sweep away the despotism of Austria.

ANCHOR.

THE NEW CHICAGO TELESCOPE.—Of the powers of this instrument Prof. SAFFORD says: "The casual tests to which it has been subjected have, in all cases, given very favorable testimony to its working qualities; but it seemed to me that something more decisive would be of interest. The search after new nebulæ occurred as one of the readiest means of testing its light power, and I have, consequently, employed some moonless nights in such researches. The result has been that some twenty-three nebulæ, which I had not before seen, were found—of which only eleven appear to be in Sir JOHN HERSCHEL's last catalogue, which contains the results of his father's and his own researches, together with all the other material since accumulated. Thus twelve out of twenty-three appear to be new. It will, of course, be necessary to revise them very carefully before making a final announcement that all these are strictly discoveries; but I am confident that a large part are such. Another most favorable sign for our telescope is in the descriptions given. These in general indicate that these faint lights appear brighter with our telescope than with HERSCHEL's reflectors, or, at least, than with the telescopes employed in the investigation in question."

GENERAL NEWS.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE CHARACTER—ATTEMPTED RAPE AND MURDER.—A colored man named HENRY JOHNSON, aged 23 years, ran away from his former master, Mr. GILBERT, residing near Jarrettsville, in Hartford County, previous to the adoption of the Anti-Slavery Constitution of Maryland, and a short time thereafter was arrested for the murder of a man near Harrisburgh, for which he was convicted and sentenced to a short term in the Pennsylvania State Prison. He was released a few weeks since, and immediately returned to the vicinity of his old home, and has since been lounging about Jarrettsville. On Wednesday of last week, JOHNSON, it is alleged, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit a heinous outrage on a daughter of Mr. NICHOLAS HUTCHINS, (the young lady escaped by flight,) in order to accomplish which, he says himself, he concealed himself in the woods for two weeks. On Friday evening last, while Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, a farmer of Hartford County, was driving his wagon up the road, on his return from the Baltimore markets, and when about three miles above Amos' Tavern, the accused passed and repassed him several times, armed with a gun, which aroused his suspicions, until finally JOHNSON got in the rear of the wagon, and placing the muzzle of the gun, which was loaded with gravel, within a few feet of Mr. JOHNSON's person, fired, the entire contents taking effect in the back part of his head; he then jumped into the wagon, and beat the unfortunate man over the head with a stone until he thought him dead, when he rifled his pockets of some $28, and the loose change about him, and made his escape. Mr. JOHNSON laid in the wagon, and the horses proceeded down the road to Mr. AMOS' where they stopped, and Mr. JOHNSON was found lying in the bottom of the vehicle in the most pitiable condition, and entirely insensible, his head being shot and pounded terribly. He was taken out and properly attended to, and yesterday morning was still alive but in a very precarious condition. A number of the residents of the neighborhood at once started in pursuit of the robber, and after scouring the woods in every direction, a party, headed by Dr. MARTIN JARRETT, succeeded in effecting his arrest. He was taken before Justice J. F. CURTIS, who committed him to Towsontown jail, the offense having been committed in Baltimore County. The affair caused much excitement in the neighborhood, and at one time it was feared the accused would be summarily dealt with, but better counsels prevailed, and he is now in the hands of the law.—*Baltimore Sun, June 22.*

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR MEDINA—A CLERGYMAN WHIPS HIS CHILD TO DEATH.—We learn from railroad men who came from Medina this morning that there was great excitement in that village arising from a report that a Presbyterian clergyman named LINDSLEY, residing a mile south of the village, yesterday whipped his son, three years old, so severely that he died two hours subsequently, because he would not say his prayers. Report adds that the child's fingers were broken by the blows administered. The report seemed so monstrous and unnatural that we telegraphed to Medina to learn if it was true, and received an answer that it was. The telegraph states that the minister was two hours whipping the child with a heavy rod, and it died from the injuries within the time stated above. LINDSLEY had not been arrested at the time the dispatch was sent, but we learn that an officer from Albion has gone to Medina to take him into custody. For the sake of common humanity we hope the story is exaggerated, and it may be possible that it is.

Since writing the above, we have received by special telegraph, the statement of Mr. LINDSLEY, the father of the child, made to a Jury summoned by Coroner CHAMBERLAIN; on the 18th of June the child disobeyed his stepmother, and I commenced correcting him, using a shingle for the purpose, and continued to chastise him for more than two hours, when the child began to show signs of debility, and I ceased to punish him and laid him on a couch, and called my wife. When she saw the child she said he was dying, and before 12 o'clock he was dead.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict yesterday "that death resulted from chastisement by the father."—*Rochester Union, June 22.*

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS IN NEWARK—ARREST OF A CLERK.—For some months past there have been frequent complaints to Postmaster PRICE of the non-reception of letters containing money mailed to parties in this city, and the non-delivery of similar letters directed to parties elsewhere. The complaints having been carefully noted by the Postmaster, were at once transmitted to Mr. J. GAYLER, of New-York, the special agent of the Post-office Department, who soon became satisfied that the thefts were committed in the office in this city. Accordingly, three decoy letters were prepared directed to a single box, and each containing $12 of marked money, and were mailed in New-York on Saturday, reaching here at about 2 P. M. The clerk, named DUNN, upon whom suspicion had rested, distributed the mail and abstracted the letters, thus falling into the trap set for him. The absence of the letters was at once observed, and after an opportunity had been given him to open one of them, the clerk was summoned to Mr. PRICE's private office, where, after some questioning, a thorough search of his clothing was made, resulting in finding all the missing letters upon him, (two sealed and one opened) and the money which had been taken from the latter. He at once confessed the act, but alleged that it was his first and only offence. He was taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for further examination on Tuesday. The penalty for the offence is not less than 10 nor more than 21 years imprisonment in the State Prison.—*Newark Advertiser, June 18.*

HARVARD REGATTA.—The annual Harvard regatta took place on the Charles River course, Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The regatta consisted of a single race of six-oared boats, for which four crews entered—the Junior class crew, the Freshman class crew, and the Law and Scientific class crew. The boats were all shells, and new. There were two prizes, each consisting of six silver cups. The distance rowed was three miles, the stake being one and a half miles from the Judges' boat. Two attempts to start were failures, but at the third trial the boats started fairly, the Freshmen leading slightly, and the others well together. They came home in the following order: Freshmen first in 20 minutes, 24 seconds; the Scientifics in 20 minutes and 41 seconds; the Junior a few seconds after, and the Sophomore last, about three lengths in the rear. The first prize was awarded to the Freshman class crew; but the second prize was withheld from the Scientific crew, as the Junior crew claimed a "foul." Their claim was made good by the report of the Judge at the stake boat, and the second prize was accordingly awarded to the Junior class crew. The Judges consisted of Messrs. WM. BLAKIE, P. S. VAN RENSSELEAR, G. T. WILKINSON and R. H. DERBY.—*Boston Traveller, June 18.*

DAN RICE'S ELEPHANT ON A "TEAR."—Our readers will remember the elephant "Romeo," with DAN RICE's show which was in this city a week ago. This animal for some time has been showing indications of a spirit of insubordination. He showed a bad disposition on the road between Carbondale and Mt. Pleasant refusing to turn out for teams, &c. Arriving at New Milford, and still being unruly, RICE concluded to subdue him, and for this purpose they chained his hind legs to a tree, and endeavored to fasten a rope to his fore legs, and by these means throw him. After many fruitless attempts, the effort was successful. The rope was attached to a tackle, and sixteen men combined their efforts to pull him down. He fooled them. With a blow of his trunk he released his fore leg, and by a tremendous effort broke the chains. The men scattered in all directions, pursued by the animal. One of them saved his life by bounding over a fence, and the elephant, for satisfaction, threw down a long span of it. At 11 o'clock they managed to throw him, and with clubs and spikes were endeavoring to subdue him. Some fifty shots were fired and took effect in his trunk and other portions of his body, but they were only flea bites and were but skin deep.—*Scranton Herald, June 9.*

A WAIF OF THE WAR.—The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* says that a deranged man has been frequently seen of late in the woods in Clarendon, who always ran away when any one tried to approach him. A few days ago the wanderer jumped out of the woods and ordered a man working in a field to surrender as a guerrilla. The person thus commanded assured the madman he was a true Union man. The two conversed for an hour or more together, the workman urging the unfortunate man to go into the house and get something to eat, but he declined, saying that he could not leave the Genesee River, as JEFF DAVIS had to pass that way and he was determined to put a button-hole through his shirt. He gave his name as ROBERT GROVER, of Constable, N. Y. He said he had a wife and three children—that he had enlisted in the Fourteenth New-York Artillery. He had about him photographs—one of REMINGTON BIDGOOD, who suffered with him in the Danville prison, and one of HORACE MANCHESTER, who was shot while on picket duty.

A MAN STEALING "PALPITATING BOSOMS."—A nice-looking moustached man by the name of MILO M. MORGAN, was arraigned for stealing from the fancy-store of EMIL HORNER, No. 424 Main-street, sundry articles, chief among which were certain mysterious-looking "plumpers," supposed to be

"For man's illusion given,"

in artificially rounding out and rendering "palpitating" the female bust. These mysterious appliances are perhaps more accurately described in the bench warrant, as follows:

"That on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1866," &c., &c., the said MORGAN "did with force and arms feloniously take one fan, three skins of yarn, *one palpitating bosom*, one pair of scissors," &c., &c.

The purloiner of ladies' palpitating bosoms (does he steal their *hearts* as well?) was fined $7 and costs, making $9 86. He was given time to sell his watch, &c., in order to raise the needful.—*Hartford Times, June 16.*

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The New-Haven *Register* gives a detailed account of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, which has recently received its second enlargement. The building now stands on the ground 116 feet by 104. The new telescope is about to be mounted in a revolving tower, especially erected for its use, and in another tower is being placed the meridian circle lately in use at the National Observatory in Washington. The building is thoroughly supplied with all the conveniences for instruction in mechanics, metallurgy, agriculture, chemistry, engineering, geology, botany and other practical sciences. Its professors, who have had the advantages of the best European schools, say there is not so perfectly arranged and well supplied an institution in the Old World. The school has about 100 students, including those who take the agricultural course provided for by the State fund, and it is rapidly increasing in numbers. The principal benefactor of the school is JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of New-Haven, who has spent $150,000 upon it.

A LETTER FROM PICKPOCKETS.—The Rochester *Union* says: "On Saturday last, Mr. THOMAS, Depot Policeman at Niagara Falls, received the following communication, which we give *et literatim*:

Mr Thomas Depot Police.

We have Been Playing at your Depot for some time But you have been working us too close lately—so we will Skipp you will find under a short plank in yard near the ingine house North of Depot something that is no use to us. Yours STALLS & NUCKS.

June 16 '66.

Mr. THOMAS removed the plank described and found several pocket-books and two silver tobacco-boxes. In one of the books was a note for $500, given to Mr. WM. LAFFLIN, of Chicago; and in another book an order to a man to purchase $29,000 of the 7.30s. Other books found contained papers of not much value."

The autographs "STALLS and NUCKS," are slang phrases, signifying confidence men and thieves.

[*Buffalo Courier, June 20.*

RASCALITY.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that Col. JOHN GODDARD, of Cape Elizabeth, was robbed in a horse car in this City, by a party of four professional pickpockets, of his pocket-book, containing two thousand dollars in bills, drafts amounting to ten thousand dollars, and other valuable papers, while passing through the City on Tuesday, the 5th inst. On reporting the matter to the Police in New-York, they at once recognized the party of thieves, one of whom recently robbed a man in State-street, in Boston, of a valuable gold watch, and was arrested, but allowed to go to New York after pleading guilty. The Police offered to return to Col. GODDARD the papers by paying two hundred dollars, one of which would go to the thieves, the other to themselves. The correspondent asks: "Who is really the guilty party, the judge who let the thief go clear, or the Police of New-York, who know the rascals and allow them to proceed in their business?"

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT PRINCETON.—The exercises in connection with the one hundred and nineteenth Commencement of the College of New-Jersey will commence on Tuesday next, when the annual address before the literary societies of the College will be delivered by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Baltimore, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Immediately after the address the societies will hold their annual meetings. By invitation of the Trustees of the College, Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, of New-York City, will deliver an oration on Tuesday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, on the restoration of the Union, and commemorative of the services of the graduates and undergraduates of the College in the army and navy of the United States during the war. At the close of the oration the alumni will hold their annual meeting.

Representatives of the literary societies from the Junior Class will speak on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prizes will be awarded by a Committee of the Trustees.

LAMB CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.—On Friday last some farmers engaged in plowing on the farm of Squire SHANNON, in Fallowfield township, Washington County, witnessed a scene somewhat strange to that neck of the woods. In an adjoining field some ewes and lambs were quietly grazing, and, while the attention of the plowman was directed to them by remarks of some one in the crowd, a large American eagle was seen to swoop down, and, seizing a week-old lamb, with a loud scream, flew off far above the tree tops, bearing the bleating lamb in his talons. This sudden rise in mutton so astonished the farmers that for a while they maintained silence not unmixed with admiration, but recovering themselves set up a shout and halloo which seemingly frightened the proud bird, for it let go its hold, and the lamb fell to the ground with a force which reduced it to a state of mutton chops and sheepskin in a very short space of time.—*Skaneateles Democrat, Jan. 21.*

"STRUCK ILE."—A. Mr. P. ASHESON, of West Troy, has fallen upon a gold mine, that is if a story is true, which sounds muchly like a hoax. It is said that while he was engaged in digging a well on the corner of Union and Ohio streets, he discovered what proved to be a good-sized wooden box, which contained gold coin to the value of over $3,000, together with a number of silver spoons. The box was so decayed that it fell to pieces on being taken out. The money had evidently been buried there a great many years, as it was completely discolored, rusty, &c. By whom it was secreted there is of course a matter of conjecture. We expect the land in the vicinity of the "find" will at once advance, and a stock company be immediately formed with the intention of digging for more auriferous boxes.—*Troy Times, June 20.*

THE FATE OF DR. BENJAMIN TAPPAN.—Mr. Secretary STANTON has written a letter to Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN of this City, stating that his grand nephew, Dr. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, late Assistant Surgeon in the United States service, probably died near Fort Yuma, near Mexico. On the 8th of March he left Fort Yuma with a detachment of soldiers and was attacked by a band of Apaches at Round Valley. Major MILLER and three soldiers were instantly killed, and Surgeon TAPPAN received three wounds—one in the foot and two in the body. Being two exhausted to travel, he was left on the plains by the majority of the escort, and although the commanding officer at Lucren made every effort to learn of his fate and secure his remains, his efforts have been unsuccessful.

INDICTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have found presentments against JOHN COOK and WILLIAM TICE, Justices of the Peace in Washington County, for violation of the Act of Congress known as the "Civil Rights Bill," in refusing to receive the evidence of colored persons in cases before them, in which white persons were interested. These are the first cases presented in this State under the Act of Congress referred to. It is stated that other cases of a similar character will be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury.—*Baltimore Sun, June 20.*

TROUBLE AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—There is trouble at Bowdoin College, in Maine, caused by the great desire the rising generation have to indulge in the game of base-ball. It appears that the rival base-ball clubs of Bates and Bowdoin Colleges proposed having a match game at Lewistown, Maine, and the Bowdoin faculty refused permission for the students under their charge to attend it. The result was that the entire Freshmen and Sophomore classes rebelled, and in defiance of the faculty visited Lewistown, and the game was played. On their return the nine players were suspended, and the rest of the students punished in other ways. "Indignation meetings" and mutual recriminations followed, and the result is that the course of study is nearly stopped.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Portland (Me.) *Star* says that on Thursday night Mr. EPHRAIM RUSSELL, of Temple, met with a fatal accident. He put up at the Commercial House, and in the fourth story. It seems that in the night he got out of bed, made a dive for the window, which gave away and he went through, down upon the sidewalk on Fore-street, striking upon his head and smashing it in a horrible manner. He lived until about 7 o'clock this morning. It seems that Mr. RUSSELL has been engaged in putting down an oil well at Bothwell, C. W., and was on his way home in Temple, where it is said he has much influence and many esteemed friends. It is supposed that he had a frightful dream, which resulted in this accident.

A SLEEPY OPERATOR AND A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday night two freight trains ran into one another about fifteen miles above Brockville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, owing to the Mallorytown telegraph operator having fallen asleep, and sending in consequence an incorrect telegram. The up-train passed while he slept, and when asked if it had gone by, he telegraphed it had not. Although the night was dark, the men on both trains discovered their imminent danger in sufficient time to jump off, and thus escape injury. The engines, which are strong-built English ones, sustained much less damage than might have been expected, but the tenders were smashed to pieces, and some of the cars greatly injured.—*Brockville Monitor, June 16.*

WHAT PASSED FOR A PASS.—A story is related of a man who owned a building on land belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad. The Superintendent, whose chirography is difficult to decipher, sent a short letter to Mr. S., the owner of the building, ordering him to remove it at once. But it was not done; and three months afterward the Superintendent met S., and scolded him for not removing the residence as desired; when it appeared that the man had received the note, and not being able to make out its contents, had supposed it to be a pass, and had been riding back and forth all Summer on the strength of it.

YALE COLLEGE.—Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., is hereafter to discharge the duties appertaining to the professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Department of Yale College. This is the late Dr. TAYLOR's professorship, since whose decease Prof. NOAH PORTER has filled the Chair. Prof. PORTER will continue his lectures on Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23, 1866.

$1,000 U.S.6s, '81 C.	110½	200 Canton Co.		58
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	103¾	35 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension		106
3,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅞			
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96⅞	200 Boston Water P.		40½
5,000 do	96⅞	100 do		41
100,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Series	102⅞	100 Bruns. C. L. Co.		8
		500 Wyom. Val. Co.		40
50,000 do 2d Ser.	102⅞	200 New-York Cen.		98½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89½	500 do		98⅝
1,000 Tenn. State 5s	80	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.		71½
8,000 Virginia 6s	66	200 Erie R.		58⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s	84½	1000 do		58½
4,000 do	84¾	200 do 2d call		58⅝
7,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	80	100 Erie R.Pf.		73
		200 Reading R.		108¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81½	200 do b10		108⅞
		500 do 2d call.c		108⅞
2,000 do	81½	300 Mich. Cen. R. x-d		108½
1,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96	600 Cleve. & Pitts.		84¼
2,000 Gal.&C.1stM.Ex.	96	600 do		84
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	97	400 do 2d call		83¾
15,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d.	88	10 Cleve., Co&Cin.R.		117
1,000 McG.W. 1st	64	200 Chic. & N. W. s30		29¾
12 Nassau Bank	107	200 do		29¾
10 Continental Bank	100	100 Chic. & N. W. P.		58½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	112	600 Cleve. & Tol.		106¾
18 Bk. of Commerce	113½	100 Chic.& R. Is.		94½
18 Bk. of Comm'th	102	10 P., F. W. & C.		98
25 West. U.Tel.	51	400 do		98½
200 do	50¾	200 Chic. & Alt.		99
450 do	50¾	450 Mar. & C.1st Pr. s45		40
900 do s30	50¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Erie R. s3	59½	200 Clev. & Tol.	108⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R.	120¾	200 do b3	106⅞
400 Clev. & Pitts. s3	84½	100 Chi. & N. W.	29½
1500 do	84½	100 do b30	30
500 do	84½	100 Chi. & N. W. P. s3	58½
200 do b10	84½	100 do b15	58½
200 do s10	84½	200 Chi. & R. I.	94¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co. b10	57	200 Cum. Coal	45
100 do b30	58½	100 do b10	45½
100 West. U. Tel. x-d	56	300 Mariposa Pr.	23
300 do	56	100 do b10	23½
200 do	50¾	400 Reading R.	108½
200 do s3	50½	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	77
200 do	50½	100 do	78½
200 do s3	50	100 do b3	78¾
200 do	50	100 Catawissa R.	28
100 do b5	50½	400 Clev. & Pitts.	83½
300 do	50¾	200 do	83¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	98½	600 do	83½
100 do b10	98½	500 do	83
200 do	98½	200 do b3	83
300 Erie Railroad s3	57¾	200 do b10	82¾
1800 do	57⅝	300 do s3	82¾
200 do	57¾	500 do	82¾
500 do c	57¾	500 do	82½
500 do s3	57¾	400 do	82½
500 do	57¾	400 do	82½
1200 do	57½	1100 do	82½
1800 do s3	57½	200 Chic. & N. W.	29¾
900 do	57½	100 do b60	29½
1100 do	57¾	230 Chi. & N. W. P.	58½

SATURDAY, June 23—P. M.

The Gold Room speculation was upward to-day, the sales advancing from 150⅛, the price of Friday night, to 153⅝ ℘ cent., returning to 152½@151½ ℘ cent. The *Bull* operators expressed themselves quite confident that the foreign news due on Sunday would be less favorable, and that the apprehension of the New Tariff would hasten foreign goods out of Bond to escape the increased Customs duties. In regard to the latter, we are quite sure that the amount of goods in Bond is greatly exaggerated, and that not one-half of the actual amount in Bond will be effected by the revision of duties.

The shipments of Gold and Silver by the day's steamers amount to $1,205,709, making for the week, 1,409,409, of which $758,889 is in Silver and Silver bars. The following is the list of shipments:

June 20—Steamer *Malta*, Liverpool:	
American Gold	$201,100
June 20—Steamer *Eagle*, Havana:	
American Gold	2,600
June 23—Steamer *Hansa*, Bremen:	
American Gold	14,445
Foreign Silver	2,500
June 23—Steamer *Hansa*, Southampton:	
American Gold	122,683
Silver Bars	573,939
Gold Bars	131,069
Foreign Silver	62,500
American Silver	3,900
June 23—Steamer *City of Paris*, Liverpool:	
American Gold	127,200
June 23—Steamer *Borussia*, Hamburg:	
American Gold	36,500
Gold Bars	13,800
Silver Coin	116,000
Total for the week	$1,409,409

The Customs Duties in Gold paid into the Treasury Office for the week are $2,211,837, and the Gold Interest paid out $146,134.

The Stock Exchange was steady for Governments, but generally weak for the Railways, especially on Erie Shares, with which some of the Western Roads partially sympathized. At 3:30 P. M. (when the dealings terminate on Saturday) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅜	96⅜	Northwest	29¾	29¾
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103⅞	N. West Pref.	58½	58½
U. S. 7.30s	102⅞	102⅞	Rock Island	94¾	94
N. Y. Central	99	98⅝	Fort Wayne	98½	98
Erie	59⅜	58⅝	Cumb'land Coal.	44½	45
Hudson	112	112	Quicksilver	50	50
Reading	108¾	108⅛	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	79	78½	Mariposa Pref.	23	23
Illinois Central	120¾	120½	Canton	58½	56½
Pittsburgh	84½	83½	Ohio Certificates	27	26½
Tennessee 6s	100	99½	American Gold	150⅛	151½
Missouri 6s	80½	81	Bills on London	108½	108½

The July half-yearly dividends of the Hanover Bank is 6 ℘ cent.; Importers and Traders 5 ℘ cent.; Chatham 8 ℘ cent.; New-York Exchange 6 ℘ cent. The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	112	American Exchange	111
Manhattan	132	Chatham	135
Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	109
Union	115	Metropolitan	120
America	138	People's	118½
City	200	Nassau	106
Phœnix	105	Continental	100
National	105	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	106½	Commonwealth	101
State of New York	106	Fourth National	103¾
Commerce	114	Ninth National	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Oriental	125
Ocean	101	City Bank, Brooklyn	126

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	85	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	85	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	104	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Buff., N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	103	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	100½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 2d	97½
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69 '72	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich.C.nw.1st M,8s, '82	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	57
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91½	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96¾
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	95½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85¾	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	92
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	74
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	64

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,912,963 93, including for Customs, $472,000; Gold Notes, $707,000. Payments, $1,321,522 43. Balance, $97,639,849 89.

Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Peto and Betts.

From the Times Money Article, Friday Evening, June 8.

A large and most satisfactory meeting was held this morning of the creditors of Messrs. PETO & BETTS. Mr. JACKSON, M. P., was in the chair, and the following statement was submitted by Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, showing liabilities of £438,375, and assets (which it was mentioned had been most carefully calculated at existing values, and with a desire to avoid all possibility of an over-estimate) of £1,562,064. The creditors were assured that there was every prospect of a rapid realization, since it was not proposed to delay the liquidation for the sake of waiting for full prices, and that the payment of every claim with interest at an early date might be considered certain. All the contracts in which the firm are engaged in England are held conjointly with other parties, Messrs. KELK, Messrs. LUCAS, and Messrs. WARING, who have undertaken their completion, while those in foreign countries are either secured or involve only small amounts. Resolutions were, therefore, unanimously passed for the firm to continue their business under letter of license, and with Mr. RICHARD FOTHERGILL, of the Aberdare Iron Works, Mr. PETER ROLT and Mr. THOMAS FENN, of the Stock Exchange, as inspectors. Mr. Alderman ROSE then moved a vote of sympathy and confidence in the firm, who, by their long and honorable course, have contributed to the engineering fame of England in all parts of the world, which, being seconded by Mr. G. G. GLYN, was adopted with a warmth of feeling such as has rarely been witnessed. Sir MORTON PETO, in reply, referred to the fact that on the first announcement of their difficulties they had the offer from personal friends of assistance exceeding half a million sterling:

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. PETO & BETTS, MAY 10, 1866.

To creditors unsecured		£258,948 18 6
To creditors holding security,(partly covered,)amount of claims	£15,000 0 0	
Estimated value of security held	14,997 10 0	2 10 0
To creditors holding security,(fully covered,) amount of claims	376,900 3 0	
Estimated value of security	509,104 0 0	
Surplus contra	£132,203 17 0	
Further creditors' fully covered claims	119,000 0 0	
Estimated value of security	136,576 0 0	
Surplus deducted from liabilities below	17,576 0 0	
To liabilities on account of James McHenry, not covered by any security from him	227,000 0 0	
Less—Securities deposited by Peto & Betts £30,000 0 0; Surplus from creditors holding security, who also hold some of these liabilities 17,576 0 0	—£47,576 0 0	179,424 0 0
To liabilities on account of James M'Henry, covered by Atlantic and Great Western Bonds and Debentures		104,000 0 0
To liabilities on bills to be provided for by other parties		83,000 0 0
To liabilities on bills receivable		68,450 1 8
Total		£438,375 8 6
By cash at bankers		7,744 15 11
By debtors		7,750 7 2
By securities in hand		66,781 0 0
By plant		52,800 0 0
By surplus from creditors holding security per contra		132,203 17 0
Deferred assets, viz:		
Advances on works, after allowing for contingencies		574,349 1 0
Debt due from James M'Henry, after charging him with £227,000 per contra		293,867 4 7
Balance of advances in respect of works which are being carried out by other parties		185,300 0 0
Sundry assets		153,288 8 2
Interest on freehold and leasehold properties		83,000 0 0
Total		£1,562,064 13 10

Although the above statement shows a surplus of £1,123,689, exclusive of the private estates of the firm, it is understood that the valuation has been made upon terms allowing a depreciation of £500,000 or £600,000 since the beginning of the year. Annexed are the resolutions adopted:

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. PETO, BETTS & Co., held at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 8th of June, 1866, it was resolved—

1. That it is expedient that the estates of Messrs. PETO & BETTS, and PETO, BETTS & CRAMPTON should be wound up by those parties under inspection; that a deed of inspectorship containing all usual and proper clauses and provisions, and embracing all the assets of the several members of those firms, be prepared and submitted to creditors for execution.

2. That Messrs. RICHARD FOTHERGILL, PETER ROLT and THOMAS FENN be requested to act as Inspectors; that the letter of license be granted for one year, with a power to the Inspectors to extend it for a further period, if necessary.

3. That as it is important that the realization of the assets should be proceeded with at the earliest possible opportunity, this meeting strongly recommend the creditors to sign their assents to the proposed arrangements without delay.

4. That this meeting desires to express their sympathy with, and their confidence in, the firms and the members thereof

In reference to the above statement and resolutions it is necessary to explain that the item described as debt from Mr. McHENRY is a debt from the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, of which Mr. McHENRY has acted as financial agent, and that it was stated by Mr. COLEMAN to be covered by securities of three-fold value. Also, that the position of the liabilities of Mr. CHAMPTON with the estate of Messrs. PETO and BETTS will not interfere with the due execution of Mr. CHAMPTON's separate contracts in Turkey and elsewhere.

FOR SALE

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 200 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm: location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FINE OUT-buildings and gardener's cottage, 34 acres superior land, 3,000 pear trees, 3,500 grapevines, choicest varieties, in fine bearing; other fruits, shade, &c.; beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; for sale low; exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, containing nine rooms, with basement, half acre of ground, barn, choice variety of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. Furniture can be had if desired, with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—A fine country residence, contains about 15 acres of choice land, with a good variety of fruits; possession immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 2.9 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, to close an estate, two 3-story brick houses, only few blocks from the ferry, containing gas, water, &c; must be sold; possession immediately. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

$3,700—5,000—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two fine farms of 40 and 70 acres, 38 miles on Long Island; very desirable. See owner, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, at 2 P. M., Room No. 88.
A. F. JAYNE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PACKING-HOUSE in 1st-st., near the Bowery, with the three-story back dwelling-house, known as No. 15 1st-st., and stable on the alley-way. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, near North Port, 40 miles on Long Island; good house, barn, and loom soil. Apply to WOODHULL, No. 207 Front-st., or by letter to owner; price $2,850. J. S. LEWIS, North Port, L. I.

FOR SALE IN FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND—A small place. Come and look at it. Inquire at Mr. Schoonmaker's store, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. WILLIAM COCHRAN.

100 CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY lots for sale cheap, together or separately, or would exchange for house and lot. D. D. TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

THREE HOUSES ON WEST 36TH-ST., two lots on 120th-st., four lots on 121st-st., a house on West 36th-st.
WM. CAMPBELL, No. 734 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR EXCHANGE for a small vessel, a house and three lots in Williamsburgh. Inquire on the premises, Sanford-st., for M. GAMBEN.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT PROPERTY ON the southeast corner of 2d-av. and 107th-st. Apply before 11 o'clock to J. R. SMITH, No. 111 West 44th-st.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT.

Has no odor, but destroys the source of all foul odors.
COPPERAS; OR, SULPHATE OF IRON,
CHEMICALLY PURE,
recommended by the Board of Health as the best and cheapest disinfectant, may be obtained at $10 per barrel, (weighing 300 lbs.,) delivered free of charge in any part of the City. Instructions for use will accompany each barrel. Apply to
EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT,

An instantaneous and effectual deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic.
BAD SMELLS, NOXIOUS GASES, PUTREFACTION, INFECTION,
CANNOT EXIST WHERE IT IS USED.
It will keep water-closets, outhouses, cesspools, drains, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly healthy and free from smell.
Agency, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.

We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF COMPANY E, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at their armory June 22, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to take from our midst one dear to our hearts, our beloved and honored Captain, John T. Gaffney;

Therefore be resolved, That in him we have lost a faithful and efficient officer, whose universal kindness of heart, gentle and amiable disposition, won for him our admiration, love and esteem; and that in this dispensation of Divine Providence we lose one who, possessing all the attributes of noble manhood, had entwined himself so closely around our hearts, that we are unable to realize the loss we have sustained, and that the influences of his noble example will live in our memories until we also are called "to journey to that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this the time of bereavement, and hope that the happy memories connected with his life may serve in some degree to console them in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished the widow, and be published in the *Sunday Mercury, Herald* and TIMES.

WINFIELD SCOTT REDDING,
Sec. and Chairman of Com. on Resolutions.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE COW, WITH red spots on white face, half horn on right side; also red cow, with brass knob on left horn; $25 reward will be paid to any person giving information of their whereabouts, or upon their return to LEONARD WILKINSON, 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN TO trust my wife, Eleanor M. J. Bishop, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, she having a sufficient separate maintenance from me. N. C. BISHOP.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

CAST STEEL.—FOR SALE—46,000 LBS. SANDERSON & NAYLOR'S English cast steel, assorted sizes; price 17c. currency, in lots not less than 500 lbs. Inquire of J. SANBORN, No. 215 Water-st.

100 DOZEN ENGLISH STONE CHINA hand teas, at $2 per dozen; also, glass-ware, china tea sets, lamp and fancy goods, at equally low prices, at C. A. BALDWIN'S, 85 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

FILE OF EIGHT YEARS' NEW-YORK *Herald* and *New-York Times*. Any odd numbers. For sale. JAMES E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st., 6th story

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
HOLDERS OF
6's of '81, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds
Should avail themselves of the present
HIGH PRICE OF GOLD
By selling the Coupons due
July, September and November.
We buy them or cash them in Gold at best rates,
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st. New-York.

THE CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 156 Broadway.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000 00
ASSETS, JUNE 1, 1866	296,251 41
LOSSES UNPAID	NONE.

At an election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
EFFING'M TOWNSEND,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	ISRAEL CORSE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
SILAS BRONSON,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
AMOS R. ENO,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN WATSON,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
GEO. GRISWOLD,	WALTER BARNES,
NOAH S. HUNT,	HENRY COFFIN,
THOMAS SMULL,	JOHN D. GRIFFIN,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	WILLIAM K. STRONG,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN	J. H. HOLCOMB,
URIAH J. SMITH,	THOMAS H. FAILE,

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The notice of meeting called for June 28, "to take into consideration the propriety of raising means for the purpose of casing wells on the Company's property," is hereby withdrawn for the following reason: Since issuing said notice the Trustees have had several wells cased, as an experiment, with highly satisfactory results, increasing the production from 10 barrels (per day) to 100 barrels (per day) each. The Trustees propose to continue casing additional wells, and feel confident the yield of oil can be largely increased, thereby obviating the necessity of borrowing money, and enabling the Company to resume the payment of dividends at an early day.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
P. G. FEN ING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.
D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
(Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.)
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, due July 1 proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—THE annual interest on the scrip issued by this company, will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden Lane, New-York, on and after July 2, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Deal; newly built; one mile from Stetson's Hotel, Long Branch, near the sea; stable and garden attached; possession July 1. Rent $500. Apply to W. S. EATON, by letter, or personally, at No. 149 Broadway, between 12 and 2 P. M.

A HOUSE TO LET FOR $40 PER MONTH, newly painted, containing 8 rooms. Also, a nicely furnished house, $150 per month, a beautiful country seat, within 45 minutes of City Hall. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses in all parts of the City. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 1, IN Yonkers, furnished apartments in a large mansion in the centre of two acres, filled with the choicest fruit, shrubbery and shade trees; situation not surpassed in any respect by any place on the Hudson. For particulars, address Box No. 185 Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON CLASSON-AV., A three-story brick house, with garden of three extra lots, and fine large stable; house contains all the improvements, all in complete order; immediate possession. AMZI HILL, No. 1,206 Fulton-av., near Grand, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENTEEL, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, AT a low rent, a large house and carriage-house; fine garden; beautiful grounds; near the depot; immediate possession given. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

NORTH CONWAY—WHITE MOUNTAINS. One of the pleasantest cottages will be let for the season, its owner being absent in Europe. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country house with nine rooms, and garden with fruit and shade trees. For terms, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, prox. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 to July 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next. Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 3d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.
The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.
The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.
By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox. J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM
GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., at auction, on TUESDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at 1 P. M.; gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, WITH black points, sound, kind and gentle, and a splendid traveler; any one wanting a really fine horse would do well to look at him. For particulars inquire of F. E. PITKIN, No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 16 hands; stylish and a good traveler, and perfectly kind. To be seen at private stable No. 71 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,668	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, June 30
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, July 7
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 14
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK	SATURDAY, July 28

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	June 27
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	June 30
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 14
ETNA	SATURDAY	July 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37. For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The JAVA will sail 11th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.
The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,

will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the hunting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

June 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
July 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
July 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

Departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports. 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR WHITE MOUNTAINS AND CANADA, VIA PORTLAND.

The first-class steamships DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, forming a Semi-Weekly line between New-York and Portland, leaving Pier No. 38 East River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

DIRIGO leaves New-York SATURDAYS, and Portland WEDNESDAYS.

FRANCONIA leaves New-York WEDNESDAYS, and Portland SATURDAYS.

This is one of the most expeditious and agreeable routes from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sound to Portland, and by Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is about six miles from the Glen House.

The steamers on this line are new, and their accommodations for passengers are strictly first-class. Passage to Portland, including stateroom, $6; meals extra. Tickets procured at office, on Pier No. 38 East River.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship CATHARINE WHITING, S. F. BAKER, Commander, is loading at Pier No. 12 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 28, positively at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every attention paid to shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by the Clarendon steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 61 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CABIN PASSAGE THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
[illegible] ... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

These splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The elegant steamship E. B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. Bills lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage ... $20

The side-wheel passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave THURSDAY, June 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Passage, having splendid accommodations.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Persons about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Passports, indispensable to travel[illegible] J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. A. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River. These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE.
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 48, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday	17	7 A.M.	Sunday	17	11½ A.M.
Monday	18	7½ A.M.	Monday	18	11½ A.M.
Tuesday	19	8 A.M.	Tuesday	19	12 M.
Wednesday	20	9 A.M.	Wednesday	20	12½ P.M.
Thursday	21	10 A.M.	Thursday	21	1 P.M.
Friday	22	10½ A.M.	Friday	22	2 P.M.
Saturday	23	2 P.M.	Saturday	23	2 P.M.
Sunday	24	11 A.M.	Sunday	24	5 P.M.
Monday	25	2 P.M.	Monday	25	5 P.M.
Tuesday	26	3½ P.M.	Tuesday	26	6 A.M.
Wednesday	27	3½ P.M.	Wednesday	27	6½ A.M.
Thursday	28	3½ P.M.	Thursday	28	6½ A.M.
Friday	29	4 P.M.	Friday	29	7 A.M.
Saturday	30	4½ P.M.	Saturday	30	7½ A.M.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.
Sunday, July 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2:30, 34th-st. at 2:40 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Syracuse	$4 05
New-York to Rochester	5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	7 25

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing, each way.
Capt. R. WILLIAMS, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW, SWIFT AND ELEGANT steamboat NELLIE WHITE will make her first trip to Red Bank and intermediate landings on SUNDAY, June 24, at 11 o'clock, from Pier No. 26, foot of Barclay-st., and will continue to run in the place of the *Meta*. The *Meta* is undergoing repairs for the season.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 40 North River SUNDAY, June 24, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The POMONA will leave the foot of Harrison-st. at 7½ A. M. every SUNDAY MORNING, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall each way.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9½, 12¼, 3½.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL will leave EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.
JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the title of HARLAN & LAWTON, was this day mutually dissolved.
WM. J. HARLAN.
WALTER LAWTON.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who will settle up the business of the late firm.
WM. J. HARLAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A FACTORY FOR Champagne and Sparkling Catawba, the oldest, best known and appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and wife, or a small-sized family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom in an English basement house; also, front room, with or without board; family small. No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND VERY desirable rooms, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway; location unusually pleasant and healthy; house first-class; references.

A SUITE OF LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms, and other rooms furnished, to gentlemen of refinement, without board. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments; terms $3 per week; references required. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD, SIXTY miles from New York, on Long Island Sound; a most charming locality, and of frequent and easy access to the City; fine, shady grounds; large house, with bath, and fine airy rooms, connecting if desired; all the benefits of country life, with conveniences of city. For those willing to pay a liberal price, a most desirable home can be found. Stabling if desired. References required. Address W. L., Station E.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS—A short distance from the depot, the former residence of Judge Beebe, is now open as a first-class boarding-house, fine healthy location, extensive ground, fruit in abundance, water throughout the house and bath; stabling on the place. For particulars apply at the house, or at No. 80 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one large or three small parties, at Elizabeth, N. J., in a healthy and pleasant location, ten minutes' walk from depot; plenty of shade and fruit and excellent table. Inquire on the premises, corner of Broad and South sts.

COUNTRY BOARD TO LET—IN A PRIVATE family occupying a large house, beautifully situated, of easy access; fine shade; good garden; variety of fruit, and good table; boating and fishing. Inquire of D. A. BOODY, No. 8 Wall-st., first floor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON the Hudson, in a private family; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JAS. S. CRAFT, 2 Wall-st.

BOARDING AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to the hotel, will please make early application, and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms. Six rooms separate from the hotel may be engaged en suite or singly. All the rooms are large and airy. Terms reasonable. Livery-stable attached to the hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor, Mount Vernon Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—AT Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes' walk from depot, and 1¾ hours from City by Harlem Railroad; large house, rooms pleasant and well ventilated, beautiful and healthy location; churches, drives, stabling, hunting, fishing, &c. Apply at J. HYATT'S carpet store, Nos. 3 and 12 Cooper Institute.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—BOARD may be had in a genteel family for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, in a pleasant, healthy location in the town of Flushing. Address R. H. C., Box No. 1,889 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had; terms moderate.

BOARD AT IRVINGTON, N. Y., CAN BE had for three or four persons, with stabling for horses; location pleasant and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of Mr. BARKER, at the depot, or address Box No. 3,333 New-York Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—ONE OR TWO very pleasant rooms. Any wishing the comforts of a home and good country air, will find the same at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. depots.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—FOUR LARGE square rooms, with good board, at the well-shaded farm-house of Mrs. E. C. Pinney, can be obtained from July 1. Address her at Elizabeth, N. J., or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NORWALK, Conn., two front rooms, very pleasant and airy, convenient for a family or otherwise, fronting on Union Park. Reference, John Stout, Esq., Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, New-York.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH CONVENIENCE for sea-bathing, can be obtained at Rockaway. Also, a suite of rooms, with every requisite for housekeeping, to let on 34th-st., near Broadway. Apply at the library No. 72 West 34th-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWENTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, per Morris and Essex Railroad; four rooms can be obtained with accommodation for horses and carriages.
Mrs. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 9 miles from the river; easy of access.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS.—BACK parlor and two hall bedrooms, at a farmhouse, three miles north of Peekskill; location unsurpassed. Inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 30 Broad-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven.
L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

FITZWILLIAM HOTEL.

This house is now open for Summer boarders. It is pleasantly situated about five miles from Monadnock Mountain. For romantic scenery and pleasant drives it is surpassed by none in New-Hampshire. Families or single boarders can be accommodated with board at reasonable rates. For full particulars address ABNER GAGE, Proprietor, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this house, have opened it for families and single persons; fine fishing, boating, &c.; carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4:30 P. M. on Saturdays; after July 1, will run daily. For further particulars address
M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily, on line of Harlem Railroad.
S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, is now open. Steamboat leaves every day from foot of Rutgers-st. at 4 P. M., and returns every morning from Neptune House dock, New-Rochelle, at 7 A. M.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON, Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way. Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain Combination Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, embracing all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, the Canadas, New-England, and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, or No. 15 State-st., Boston.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR JUNE.
J. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY.
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
SILKS,
CRAPES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
DRESS BUTTONS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES.

ALSO,
STRAW GOODS.
CLOSING OUT.
ENTIRE STOCK AT
50 CENTS
ON THE DOLLAR.

500 Hats at 50 cents; worth $1 50.
500 Hats at $1; worth $2.
500 Hats at $1 50; worth $3.
200 Hats at $2; worth $5.
200 Bonnets at $1 50; worth $3.
200 Bonnets at $3; worth $6.
100 Bonnets at $4; worth $8.

The above comprises all the LATEST STYLES and NOVELTIES in that line.

KID GLOVES
AT
$1 25 PER PAIR.
ALL COLORS.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, June 25, we will offer AT RETAIL, Much below cost, the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, PERCALES,
PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, LINENS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
RICH PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
and CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., of our own manufacture.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Corsets, Corset Covers, Waists, Caps, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, June 25,
THEIR CLOSING-OUT SALE,
(Prior to taking semi-annual inventory,)
OF DRESS GOODS, FOULARD SILKS, &c., &c.
PLAID FRENCH GRENADINES,
Fine quality, only 25c., recently 50c.
PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN MOZAMBIQUES AND MOHAIR LUSTRES, only 25c. per yard.
PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, heavy quality and wide, $1, recently $1 50.
4-4 ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AND JACONETS, only 25c. per yard.
CLOTH SACKS, Paris and New-York makes, $5 each.
SILK BASQUINES, full size, $10 each.
EXTRA QUALITY DO., Paris and New-York make, $25 each, formerly $35 to $40.
In addition to the above, a large assortment of the NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES of Bareges, Grenadines, Silks, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OFFER during the coming week:

The entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction; also, GREAT BARGAINS in BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS in DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES, in great variety, from 35c. to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, FIFTY CENTS, worth one dollar.

New styles of COLORED ALPACAS.

TWO THOUSAND FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,
In great variety of styles, and at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, slightly damaged, $20, worth $35.

BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS FOR TRAVELING, $8, worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.
Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS,
In new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS, an elegant assortment, just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER and FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, 65c.; worth $1.

BLACK GRENADINES, 65c., 75c. and 85c.; warranted all silk.

LADIES' UNDERLINEN at REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH-ST.

DRESSMAKING
FOR MOURNING.
Suits of mourning made in six hours.
Hats, Cloaks, Shawls, Veils, Collars, &c.,
the best English Crapes.
M. & A. MYERS,
No. 623 Broadway,
Mourning Store.
Competent persons, if required, will wait on families.

AT HENSHEL'S,
No. 383 8th-av., near 30th-st.

CORSETS (warranted whalebone)	50c.
THIRTY SPRING TAPE SKIRTS	75c.

A large stock of French Werley Corsets.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:

1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE CELEBRATED RAVELS.
GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTIS,
SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and renowned company of FORTY ARTISTS.

MONDAY, June 25, 1866, First Night of the great Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE RED GNOME.
The Famous Warrior ... ANTOINE RAVEL.
The Red Gnome ... YOUNG AMERICA.
The far-famed ballet of the
STAR OF THE RHINE.
Star of the Rhine ... SIGNORINI PEPITA.
Henri ... MONS. VAN HAMME.
The Burgomaster ... GABRIEL RAVEL.
THE CHILD-WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA,
on the THREE-FLYING TRAPEZE, executing three back-somersaults, never attempted by any artist on the trapeze.
Change of performance every evening.

TUESDAY, the laughable Pantomime of the CONSCRIPT, THE PRIMA DONNA, THE TRAPEZE, GRACEFUL GROUPINGS.

In preparation,
THE GOLDEN EGG.

The peculiar construction of this favorite establishment, its ILLUMINATED GARDEN, SPARKLING FOUNTAINS, &c., as well as its THOROUGH VENTILATION, have won for it the reputation of being the SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Manager.
Senor G. CHIARINI ... Director of Amusements.
MATINEES TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
This establishment will open for a short Summer season on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1866,
With
SENOR G. CHIARINI'S

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
From Havana, Cuba,

presenting entertainments entirely new to the American public, given by artists who make their debut in New-York under the favorable auspices of acquired success and established reputations, gained in the principal cities of Europe, South America, Mexico and the Indies.

The troupe is composed of OVER 30 MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS, with the most MAGNIFICENT STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES and PONIES in the world, trained by Senor CHIARINI to execute a variety of novel and attractive feats of a character never before seen in this country.

The entire performances will be pervaded by EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATURES original with this troupe, and beyond the abilities of any other Circus Company to execute.

The distinctive characteristics of
CHIARINI'S CIRCUS
will be illustrated by the annexed array of artists:
Senor G. CHIARINI and PUPILS.
Miss PALMYRA HOLLOWAY,
Le Petit KATY HOLLOWAY,
and his marvelous Ethiopian proteges,
BELEN CUBA,
and her brother,
TEADORO CUBA.
Natives of Senegambia, Africa.

These wonderful children were purchased by Senor CHIARINI of a slave dealer in San Juan de los Remedios, and liberated by him. Their first introduction to a circus entertainment filled these "CHILDREN OF THE SUN" with frantic delight, and their close connection with their friend soon developed what proved to be a born aptitude for their present vocation, and, under the unequaled teachings of Senor CHIARINI, they have become features of extraordinary merit. Stamped with peculiar genius and especial qualities, these natives of the wilds of Africa cannot fail to enlist the deep and interested attention of the patrons of refined and artistic amusements.

Senorita Eugenia Lorana,
Mme. J. Caron,
Senorita Lola Lopez,
Mme. Eloise Sebastian,
Mlle. ADELAIDE,
Mons. SEBASTIAN,
the artistic bare-back rider, and his son,
ROMEO,
Senor ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
the intrepid Brazilian horseman.
Mr. Henry Rollande,
Senor Juan Bachuia,
Senor Miguel Lopez,
Mr. Alfred Sylvester,
Mr. George Peoples,
Le Petit Adolph Caron.
Leviton Brothers,
Senor L. Picard,
Mr. Wm. Duverna,
Mr. Arthur Sylvester,
Mons. J. Caron,
Le Petit Geo. Caron.

MISS BATEMAN.

A CARD TO MANAGERS.

Finding it essential to the completeness of my concerts during the forthcoming season, that I should proceed at once to Europe to secure first-class performers for the proper support of the superb artiste, Madame Parepa, I have placed the entire conduct of my daughter's business in the hands of that experienced dramatic manager, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, to whom all communications respecting MISS BATEMAN'S engagements for the ensuing year, will therefore be addressed by managers throughout the country.
HIGHLANDS, June 16, 1866. H. L. BATEMAN.

MISS BATEMAN'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Miss Bateman will commence early in the Fall a farewell tour through the country, restricted to six or twelve performances in each of the principal cities. Managers wishing to negotiate will address the undersigned at Newton, Sussex County, New-Jersey.
JUNE 18, 1866. C. W. TAYLEURE.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City. This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 13, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated June 20, 1866.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JUNE 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, JUNE 25,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
SALE OF CARPETS—100 good velvet, English tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets. Also, oil-cloths, mats, &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 116 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 3d-av., a large stock of furniture, removed from 14th-st., for convenience of sale, consisting of mahogany and walnut French and other bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, chairs, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds, hair mattresses, &c., &c.

FINE ARTS.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. NETTIE E. EARWICKER IS at present in New-York, she will afford me extreme gratification by favoring me with a few lines, stating her address, &c. JOHN HOOK, Box 399 Fairhaven, Conn.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 3. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED. DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A place for
LADIES AND CHILDREN
to enjoy, in comfort,
A DAY OF RECREATION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
AN ACCESSION OF NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¾.
The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
will appear in
ANOTHER FINISHED AND MORAL DRAMA,
unequaled as an exquisitely-drawn picture of
REAL LIFE AND FACTS,
entitled
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
CHARLOTTE TEMPLE;
OR,
THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
THE FIRST FALSE STEP.
This beautiful domestic drama is founded upon
AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE,
which forms one of the many reminiscences of this City, and the incidents of which,
THE TEMPTATION, THE ELOPEMENT, REMORSE, RETRIBUTION,
AND
DEATH OF THE BETRAYED ONE,
are faithfully portrayed in this dramatization. The distribution of characters embraces the
TALENTED MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
In addition to the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
already to be seen, the Managers take pleasure in presenting the most
REMARKABLE WONDER
ever exhibited to the patrons of this establishment. The
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
CAROLINA TWINS,
aged 13 years.
Although inseparably joined by ligatures which form a closer connection than the
FAMED SIAMESE TWINS,
yet their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
They may be seen at all hours, together with
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER.
300 LIVING AUSTRIAN BIRDS.
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
FIVE DWARFS.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL. LIVING SERPENTS.
SOUTH AMERICAN IGUANA—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES.
BLACK SWANS—INDIAN DRESSES.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTIONS. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
SHERIDAN CORBYN ... Manager.
J. SCHONBERG ... Stage Manager.
C. H. PLATT ... Treasurer.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
BUISLAY FAMILY,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DE MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
introducing the wonderful
NIAGARA LEAP,
the new acrobatic act, entitled the
PERSIAN THRONE,
and a variety of other
STARTLING ACTS,
which will be varied each evening.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette	75 cents
Family Circle	50 cents
Gallery	25 cents
Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats	$1
Private Boxes	$10

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock, where seats and private boxes may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
At the Fifth-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVER ON THE ALERT.
First appearance of the celebrated comedian,
Mr. S. S. PURDY,
who will appear in connection with the whole team.
GEO. CHRISTY AND G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE. MISSISSIPPI FLING.
MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
New Songs, Dances, &c.
First week of the laughable farce,
SCHEMERHORN'S BOY.
SATURDAY, June 30, Complimentary Benefit to
MR. GEORGE CHRISTY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET ... Managers.
TUESDAY, June 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Offered by the Subscribers and the Artists of this Theatre to
Messrs. P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET.
MADEMOISELLE DE BELLE ISLE.
Comedy in five acts by Alexander Dumas.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonville.)

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR
FIREWORKS;
The largest assortment in New-York,
for EXHIBITIONS or stores.
LYON BROTHERS,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av.
A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av., can be found, constantly on hand, for families, hotels, Summer houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also male help of all kinds.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (COUNTRY OR CITY) for several thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and servants of all work, suitable for gentlemen's families and first-class Summer resorts, having unexceptionable references from some of our first Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn. MANNING'S office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, in the country, in a respectable family; one as first-class cook and the other for kitchen work; the cook understands soups, meats, jellies, bread and pastry. Apply at No. 103 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man, in a private boarding-house, as waiter or to take care of an invalid; no objections to City or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 208 6th-av., or No. 715 Broadway, New-York, for two days.
JOHN O'NEIL.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIABLE Protestant man, (single,) as coachman, or coachman and gardener, with a quiet family in the country; knows his business thoroughly. Address INNESS, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.
Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781, Chicago.

SOAPMAKER WANTED.

A practical soapmaker wanted to go to Syracuse; one that can make all kinds of fancy as well as all kinds of bar soaps can find permanent employment. Call within three days at No. 10 City Hall-place, corner Reade-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. or from 3 to 5 P. M. References given and required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a woolen importing house; one who speaks and writes German preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 4,161 City Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH A small capital, as partner in a publishing and advertising business of great value. Address D. M. E., Box No. 257 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; one thoroughly understanding hair-dressing may apply at No. 35 West 21st-st. for three days, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE YOUNG MAN posted in the advertising, publishing or newspaper business. Address, stating qualifications, Col. D. M. EVANS, No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—FOUR TIN AND SHEET IRON workers. Apply at No. 2 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK WANTED—TO GO TO THE CITY OF Poughkeepsie, a first-class cook, one who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no other need apply. Call at No. 41 West 17th-st., on Monday, June 25, from 12 until 4 o'clock.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER
HAY AND COTTON PRESS.
PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
POCAHONTAS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, the great, popular favorite
JOHN BROUGHAM
as H. R. H. King Pow-ha-tan,
in his own brilliantly successful Extravaganza, entitled
POCAHONTAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with new and beautiful Scenery, new Dresses, new Jokes, and all the modern improvements.
The young and beautiful Comedienne,
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE, as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Capt. Judkins. The orchestral arrangement by Robt. Stoepel.
The performance will commence with the Comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE ... JOHN BROUGHAM.
In rehearsal John Brougham's great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, June 25, 1866, and EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented Boucicault's most successful Irish Drama, in three acts, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN,
produced with splendid and appropriate scenery and accessories, and the following unequaled distribution of characters:

Mr. DAN BRYANT ... as ... Myles Na Coppaleen (with the song "Limerick is Beautiful," and the famous "Macgillicuddy's Jig.")
Mr. W. R. Floyd (who has been specially engaged) ... as ... Danny Mann (his first appearance in ten months.)
Mr. Charles Fisher ... as ... Father Tom
Mr. John Nunan ... as ... Mr. Corrigan
Mr. B. T. Ringgold ... as ... Hardress Cregan
Miss Rosa Cooke ... as ... Eily O'Connor (with the songs "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Pretty Girl milking her Cow.")
Mrs. Maria Wilkins ... as ... Mrs. Cregan (her first appearance here in two years.)
Mrs. John Sefton ... as ... Shelah Mann
Mrs. Mark Smith ... as ... Anne Chute

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the farewell performances of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, by especial request, will appear during the present week, for the last time, in a few of her most successful and favorite characters, commencing this evening with
MISS SATANELLA TINKLE,
in the excellent farce, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN,
supported by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe and the entire company.
The performances will commence with for the first time here,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear for her farewell nights in the excellent vaudeville of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and in her celebrated impersonation of
JENNY LIND.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats can now be secured for any evening during the present week.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
AURORA FLOYD.
W. H. Whalley ... as ... Stephen Hargrave.
ALADDIN.
Miss Fanny Herring ... as ... Aladdin.
Mr. G. L. Fox ... as ... Topack.

GO AND SEE
FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
IN
MOBILE BAY,
BY
WILLIAM PAGE,
AT
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.
Admission 50 cents; Season tickets $1.
Tickets for sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, No. 59 Liberty-st., No. 72 West 34th-st., and the door.

OPEN DAILY.
LOWE'S
AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE,
On Central Park.
PRICES OF ASCENSION,
FROM NOON UNTIL DARK:
GENTLEMEN, $3; LADIES, $2.
FORENOON AND AFTER DARK, TO VIEW
THE CITY BY GASLIGHT,
GENTLEMEN, $2; LADIES, $1.
The grounds, which afford both shade and shelter, can accommodate 10,000 visitors. Admission 25 cents.

JONES' WOODS. JONES' WOODS.
GRAND OPENING OF THE
SUMMER SEASON BY THE GREAT
DE LAVE FAMILY,
ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25,
MONS. DE LAVE
will appear in his great original feat of ascending a wire 500 feet long, accompanied by his son WILLIE, only 7 years of age, who has been pronounced the most wonderful and daring wire ascensionist in the world, and Trapeze, Salto Tembour, Ariel, &c., &c.
LILLY DE LAVE,
as the fearless Goddess of the Air, in her Roman positions on the shoulders of the intrepid DE LAVE.
Admission: Gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The public exhibition and distribution of prizes will take place on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Fort Washington depot, to meet the Hudson Railroad train leaving 30th-st. at 12 o'clock.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 56 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent-rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 152 (NEW NO. 240) EAST 13TH-ST.
GEO. F. BRISTOW ... Musical Director.
E. G. LOCKE ... Business Manager.
JOHN C. WHITE ... Secretary.

L'AFRICAINE WALTZES—CONTAINING the principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, arranged by Dan. Godfrey, 40c. Mable waltzes, by same composer, 35c. Guard's waltzes, played at Central Park concerts, 35c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street; running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York: said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Fourth of July Parade—The Militia Draft—Recent Changes in the National Guard—Current News and Gossip.

As hinted last week, preparations have already commenced for the forthcoming annual parade of the First Division on the Fourth of July next. Gen. SANDFORD has issued an order for the parade and arranging the preliminaries. We are glad to see that the division line will be formed in Fifth-avenue, as suggested in the TIMES, as it will facilitate matters very much. The ceremonies of the day include a review by Gov. FENTON and the Executive Staff, and a marching salute to the Mayor and Corporation at Union-square. The following are the orders for the day:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—This Division will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence.

The Division line will be formed in the Fifth-avenue, with the right on Washington Parade Ground, at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff of the State, at 8½ o'clock. The line of march will be up Waverley-place and University-place to Union-square, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation; thence up Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, through Thirty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down the Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, paying the honors of a marching salute to the Commander-in-Chief and the General Staff at the Worth Monument. Commandants of brigades and regiments throughout the march will keep within the prescribed distance of the preceding regiments or brigade. Brigades and regiments not in line at 8 o'clock will take post on the left of the Fourth Brigade. Acting Brigadier-General Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon, and the Governor's salute from Washington-square at the commencement of the review.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. MORRIS has been appointed Division Engineer *vice* Major Gen. BENHAM promoted. Major HENRY S. FEARING, Division Paymaster, *vice* Gen. CHAS. W. DARLING promoted. Major CHAS. H. TOMES, Aid-de-Camp, *vice* FEARING promoted. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Ammunition for the salutes will be furnished by the Commissary-General upon the requisition of the Commandants of Artillery.

By order of Major General,
CHAS. W. SANDFORD,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Div. Inspector.
OFFICIAL:
CHAS. H. TOMES, Major & A. D. C.

It is to be hoped that the turn out of members will be a full one, as the celebration of the national holiday is one that should be well observed by our citizen soldiery. In this connection it may not be out of place to sugggest that some slight uniformity be observed in evening off the commands. Generally a regiment parading about 200 muskets will have as many company formations as one that turns out three times that number. Regiments on such an occasion should be formed into companies or platoons of, at least, fifteen files front, and the result will be that the moving column will present a more handsome appearance, besides being easier handled. There are scarcely ever file closers enough in any regiment to keep eight or ten companies in order, and the superfluous officers may be advantageously used in that way or as an addition to the staff. Judging from the gossip heard in military circles there can be no doubt that a vigorous effort will be made to ensure a full attendance of the National Guardsmen, and thereby contribute greatly toward the success of the parade.

THE MILITIA ENROLMENT.

The annual enrollment of the New-York State Militia, in pursuance of sections 3, 8 and 14 of Class 809 of the laws of the State of New-York for 1866, commenced on Thursday last, under the direction of Col. PINCKNEY, Lieut. BENJAMIN, and an ex-officer of the Seventy-first Regiment. The process is a summary one, and the person whose name is drawn thereby becomes a regular member of the organization into which he may have been drafted, and is held for seven years, subject to the same duties and liable to the same penalties as if he had regularly enlisted. Those who desire to choose the organizations of which they will become members should at once send in their names to some of our leading regiments, and not leave it to chance to determine in what regiment they shall be enrolled. The State authorities have made up their minds to enforce obedience to the law, and none subject to military duty need hope to escape. As a matter of interest, we append the sections of the law governing the enrollment:

SEC. 3. The reserve Militia of the first and second classes, except such as shall volunteer or be drafted as members of the National Guard, as hereinafter provided, shall assemble in their several company districts, armed and equipped, as provided by law, for parade and inspection, on the first Monday in September in each year, at such hour and place as the captain or commandant shall designate in orders to be posted in three public places in said company district for ten days, and shall be under the orders of the captain or commandant of such district; and such captain or commandant shall make a register of all such as shall attend at such parade armed and equipped as aforesaid, to which shall be annexed a list of delinquents, containing the names of all such persons as are on said enrollment, are not marked "exempt" thereon, and who did not attend at such parade, and shall file a copy of the same, on or before the first day of October next following the time of such parade, in the office of the Adjutant-General and of the County Clerk, and shall also file a list of such delinquents with the Board of Supervisors, and with the County Treasurer, on or before the said first day of October.

SEC. 8. Whenever an enrolment shall be made as provided in this act, the County Clerk of each county shall cause to be published once a week, for four weeks previous to the first day of August, in a newspaper published in such county, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid, which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, shall, on or before the 15th day of August, then next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, verified by affidavit, in the office of said town or city clerk, or of the County Clerk, if there be no such town or city clerk; and the publication of such notice shall be a sufficient notice of such enrollment of all persons named therein; such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General shall furnish to all commandants of companies suitable blanks and instructions therefor.

SEC. 14. All persons duly enrolled as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend said parade, shall be subject to a fine of $1, which shall be collected by the Collector or Receiver of Taxes of the town or city in which his company district is situated; and the Supervisors of the several counties, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex the list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns and wards, and the warrants for the collection of the same; shall direct the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing by the said assessment roll liable to pay the same, in the same manner as the taxes are collected, the same to be paid to the County Treasurer; and when the name of any person between the ages of 18 and 21 years shall appear on the said roll liable to pay said fine, the said warrant shall direct the Collector to collect the same of the father, master or guardian with whom such person shall reside, or out of any property such minor may have in the city, village, town or ward, and such Collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from execution shall be exempt from the payment of such fines.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following is the gazette of changes for the week ending June 16, as received from Albany:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 16, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending June 16, 1866:

Seventh Division.—Wm. H. Doty, Aid-de-Camp, April 2, vice Seth E. Lee, deceased.

Fourteenth Brigade.—Cortland Annis, engineer, June 15, vice C. W. Bentley, promoted.

Third Regiment of Infantry—Mathew Daly, Engineer, June 1, vice W. M. Wermerskirch, declined.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—John J. McGuinness, Second Lieutenant, June 5, vice Canon, declined.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Michael O'Keefe, Captain, May 21, vice M. O'Keefe, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Anton Bersch, First Lieutenant, June 7, vice August Neass, appointed Quartermaster.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Cornelius P. Yates, Quartermaster, May 1, *vice* Benj. W. Seymour, removed from State; Ira B. Dudley, Captain, May 30, *vice* Henry Southard, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New-York have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 16, 1866:

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, Quirinus Klein, Second Lieutenant; term of service expired.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, Isaac W. Dean, Adjutant; term of service expired.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Wm. W. Daniels, First Lieutenant; declined. O. R. Wilkinson, Second Lieutenant; term of service expired.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry John Grady, First Lieutenant; declined.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, A. A. Poole, First Lieutenant; removed from district.

Sixty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, George W. Ide, Captain; removed from district.

Seventieth Regiment of Infantry, Wm. Heerdt, Second Lieutenant; term of service expired.

Eighty-second Regiment of Infantry, John Bailey, Second Lieutenant; out of district.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry, Vedder V. Van Patten, Adjutant; removed from district.

HARRY GILMOR AND THE ARMY OF THD SHENANDOAH.

Those members of the National Guard who served under Gens. SHERIDAN and HUNTER in the several operations in the Army of the Shenandoah, as well as those who participated in AVERILL's gallop through Pennsylvania and Maryland, will no doubt be amused by the following paragraph clipped from the London *Globe* of June 4:

"A work of remarkable interest on the American War will shortly be published by Messrs. LONGMANS & Co., entitled "Four Years in the Saddle," from the pen of Col. HARRY GILMOR. Col. GILMOR was the commander of an independent battalion of partisan cavalry, which continually inflicted serious injury on the Federal forces. Those who have read the history of the war will recollect that Col. GILMOR, with a small body of picked men and horses, was continually making sudden attacks on the enemy's forces, destroying the railroads, taking outposts prisoners, and disappearing as suddenly as he appeared, till at length such was the terror inspired by his attacks, that the Federals appointed a chain of sentries within speaking distance for the space of one hundred miles. Col. GILMOR's account of his adventures can hardly fail to be highly interesting."

A hundred miles of sentries is good, and we agree with the *Globe* that the book will prove interesting as an addition to Baron Munchausen's library.

COMPANY G, TWELFTH INFANTRY.

In compliance with a resolution of G Company, Capt. EDWARD GILON commanding, that command will parade on Wednesday, 27th inst., for the purpose of presenting to "Jersey Blues," B Company, Second Independent Battalion, N. J. R. C., a testimonial in return for favors received. The members of this company are ordered to assemble at the Armory, on the above date, at 3 o'clock P. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped with knapsacks, (overcoats rolled,) and white gloves. The Commandant especially desires every member to pay particular attention to his uniform and equipments; as a thorough inspection of their condition will be made before leaving the Armory, and every member found with the same in a soiled and unclean state, will not be permitted to parade, and shall be returned as absent. Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. have consented to exhibit the "testimonial" in question on Monday and Tuesday next, at whose store it may be seen by all those so desirous. We understand that it is a very neat work of art.

THE STATE FENCIBLES ANNIVERSARY.

On Monday evening, the old State Fencibles, now known as Company H of the Ninth Regiment, celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary by a social gathering and hop, at their Armory in Twenty-sixth-street. The [illegible] commenced with a [illegible] after which Ex-Capt. BLAUVELT presented Capt. J. O. JOHNSTON, in behalf of the command, with a superb photograph containing the portraits of every member of the company, and an elegant basket of exotic flowers to the Captain's amiable wife. Capt. JOHNSTON made a very neat speech in accepting these gifts, and pledged himself to renewed efforts in promoting the welfare of the command. Capt. BLAUVELT then surprised the entire company by presenting them with a handsome portrait in oil of Ex-Col. LYON, dressed in the old State Fencible uniform, as a mark of esteem from their former Commander. The guests then adjourned to the supper-room and enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of the Fencibles, and afterward spent the greater part of the night in carrying out the programme of dancing. Col. WILCOX and many other prominent officers of the Ninth were present.

The following gentlemen constituted the Committees: Reception—Capt. J. O. Johnston, Lieut. R. B. Young, Sergt. M. Benjamin, Corporals Samuel O. Howe, John Duane, Privates Howard E. Sandford, George Jeffreys. Floor—Lieut. John Raper, Sergts. John F. Smith, Andrew Coffey, Privates R. B. Higginson, William W. Howe, Geo. W. Padden.

COMPANY I, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, celebrated their fortieth anniversary on Wednesday last by an excursion and pic-nic to Sheepshead Bay. The excursionists started from their Armory at 8 o'clock, taking stages as an easy method of locomotion, arriving at the Bay in due time. After a few hours' enjoyment in angling for blue-fish the company sat down to a most appetizing repast, their morning's amusement lending additional zest to their enjoyment. After dinner Capt. W. RAYNOR organized two "muffin" clubs for a game of base ball, and styled them "Blue-fish" and "Cat-fish" clubs. The cat-fish boys won by a handsome score, and the party reëmbarked in their stages for home, where they arrived at 11 P. M.

THE LIGHT GUARD EXCURSION.

An extended report of the celebration of the "Tigers" fortieth anniversary, appeared in Thursday's edition of the TIMES. It will suffice therefore to allude to the occasion briefly in this connection. The "Light Guard" seem to be peculiarly fortunate in having clear weather for their annual excursion, and this year they enjoyed their festivities with a most delicious day. It was interesting to see so many old members of the Guard, as were gathered together on Thursday, and they evidently derived peculiar pleasure in meeting one and another on the fortieth anniversary of their organization. Col. WM. W. TOMPKINS, the founder; Messrs. MOULTON, BENNETT, JONAS B. PHILLIPS and E. H. SENIOR, (who marched with the company to Bull Run in 1861, with his three sons,) and a score of others were present, when they revived the recollections of the past, and amused the active members and their guests with striking incidents occurring in the earlier days of the Guard. In our report of the excursion the types made us say that Mr. "Benyan" won the second medal, it should have read BERRYAN.

COMPANY F, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Capt. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, commanding, will celebrate the third anniversary of its organization to-morrow, by a parade and drill at Clifton Park, (Vanderbilt Landing,) Staten Island. Members will assemble on the morning of the 25th inst., at 7¼ o'clock, in full fatigue uniform, white gloves: each member will provide himself with one day's rations; the company will take the 9 A. M. boat from foot of Whitehall-street. Invited guests will report to Lieut. CHARLES EAGLESON, at the Armory, at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Band and Drum Corps will report to the Commandant at the same hour. Sergt. WILLIAM G. EAGLESON is detailed to superintend the transportation of the company. The assessment of $2 for each member must be paid to the Treasurer on Wednesday, 20th inst. A Court-martial, Lieut. CHARLES MITCHELL, President, will be held on the first Wednesday of July, 1866. Absentees will be tried before this Court. Private GEORGE MACKAY having been duly elected Sergeant of the company, and Privates ANDERSON and MCCABE Corporals, they will be obeyed and respected accordingly. At a recent election, Second Lieut. CHARLES EAGLESON was promoted First Lieutenant *vice* DOAK, resigned, and Sergt. CHARLES MITCHELL Second Lieutenant *vice* EAGLESON, promoted.

COMPANY E, NINTH REGIMENT.

At a special meeting of the officers and members of Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held at their Armory on the evening of June 22, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to take from our midst one dear to our hearts, our beloved and honored Captain, JOHN T. GAFFNEY; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in him we have lost a faithful and efficient officer, whose universal kindness of heart, gentle and amiable disposition won for him our admiration, love and esteem; and that in this dispensation of Divine Providence we lose one who, possessing all the attributes of noble manhood, had entwined himself so closely around our hearts that we are unable to realize the loss we have sustained, and that the influences of his noble example will live in our memories until we also are called "to journey to that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this the time of bereavement, and hope that the happy memories connected with his life may serve in some degree to console them in their affliction.

THE BOSTON FUSILEERS' TESTIMONIAL.

The committee from Companies B and H, of the Seventy-first Regiment, have returned from Boston, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Fusileers. Before the ball was opened on Monday evening, at Music Hall, the presentation of the testimonial was made by Lieut. Col. W. J. COLES, of the Seventy-first Regiment, in an eloquent speech. After referring to the scenes that were enacted in Baltimore, and the pleasant companionship that was engendered by the soldiers of the two corps associating with each other in the field, when they stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder, he alluded to the blessings of peace and the subsequent intimate relations and brotherly feeling that had been cultivated between the two military organizations growing out of the visit of the Seventy-first to Boston, adding, as he presented the testimonial—I have the honor to present to you this photographic token of their remembrance of your many, many acts of kindness. We hope that whenever you look upon the countenances of those men there represented, you will remember that those faces represent the true feelings of the heart and indicate all the warm feelings toward you. And I can only say, in conclusion, that should your command visit New-York, we wish you to consider in advance that you will be the guests of B and H of that City; and if anything can be done by them to make that visit agreeable, it shall be done. We appreciate your kindnesses, and are anxious to reciprocate them.

Capt. PROCTOR, of the Fusileers, responded in a brief and feeling speech. He said, in behalf of the company he had the honor to command, he took great pleasure in receiving so fine a testimonial. He felt how little the Fusileers were entitled to the honor conferred upon them. It was but a short time since that acquaintance had been formed, and, he could only say in conclusion, that his men felt proud of being the recipients of such an honor, as well as remaining a part of the military of Massachusetts. The testimonial shall adorn the walls of the Fusileers' Armory, and he trusted that they would remain worthy to retain it. In conclusion, he thanked the donors and wished them a long and happy life.

Reminiscence of an Old Alderman about Relief for Broadway.

Much anxiety has been manifested of late about this all-important matter. All the plans before the Legislature signally failed. There is another to relieve the section above the City Hall before the Common Council now, to extend Centre-street to Lafayette-place. This is doubtless feasible; but what is to be done for the section below the City Hall? is a most perplexing question. It is nearly forty years since the writer, in connection with a friend, (both the youngest members of the Board,) proposed and advocated a plan in the City Councils for the entire relief of this important avenue. It could have been easily accomplished at that early day, but the public mind and City government were not prepared for it, as we found by practical experience.

Our plan was to open Nassau-street from Broad to Centre, to an average width of 100 feet. The buildings on the line of Nassau-street were then comparatively of little value. The noble structure, now the Treasury building, was not in the way, though it would have taken half of its site, and about as much at the other end of Nassau-street, from Dr. SPRING's old Brick Church, now occupied by the TIMES buildings, thus opening a broad avenue to Centre-street, with a view of extending it to some point on Fourth-avenue, below Union-square. This would have effectually relieved Broadway and added untold millions to the value of property on the entire line of a rival avenue.

With these convictions the writer entered into the work with untiring zeal. There was formidable opposition, yet a favorable report was obtained. At this stage of the matter we plumed our unfledged wings in legislation with success, and in anticipation enjoyed for a brief period the importance so vast an improvement would attach to its projectors; but alas! there is many a slip between a cup and the lip. It was truly so with us; we found lions in the way, where we least expected them, in the shape of good old silver-haired Aldermen, who regarded us "too fast for the times," and voted "no, no" on the final passage, til we had scarcely a corporal's guard of "ayes;" and thus, after months of anxious and arduous advocacy, our favorite project was finally lost. Well do I remember the bitterness of spirit I felt when my hopes were crushed; but time has softened the asperity with which I met my first defeat in legislation, and I can now contemplate with complacency my changed feelings from anger and bitter regrets. I differ as much now as I did then with the action of my old compeers, though I never doubted the purity of their motives, and am compelled to say subsequent intercourse in the City councils proved them good and true men.

I repeat I saw clearly, nearly forty years ago, the importance of relief to Broadway. There is no difference of opinion on this subject now, except as to the method of accomplishing it. I tried a feasable plan for that period; there are other plans—underground and suspension—which I fear are not, and as something must be done, I believe public opinion, and the City Government, will have to fall back upon my old plan, by widening Nassau-street as far as it is practicable now, and extending Centre-street to Union-square, then run a single track railroad down Broadway to South Ferry, thence to Broad-street, and through Nassau and Centre (extended) to Union-square. Place on this line as many cars as will accommodate all the pedestrian travel, then remove all the lumbering omnibuses from these avenues, bridge Broadway at Maiden-lane and Fulton-street, and place a double force of police below the City Hall, and I believe all would be done for the relief of Broadway that can be done at this late day.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Geoghegan's Injunction—Arrests—Dealers Shutting up or Obtaining License.

In May last STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN, of No. 577 Third-avenue and No. 724 Second-avenue, applied to Capt. M. B. WILSON for papers recommending him as a proper person to sell liquors under the new Excise Law; but Capt. WILSON, having reported to the Police Commissioners that he had within three months convicted four burglars who were frequenters of GEOGHEGAN's dram-shops, and that during the riots of 1863, Sergt. (now Capt.) BRACKETT seized twenty stands of arms in GEOGHEGAN's cellar, and moreover, that the petitioner was under indictment for a felonious assault upon "Dan" KELLY, declined to sign his papers, and sent him to the Excise Board's Committee on Licenses. That Committee refused to license GEOGHEGAN to keep either of the above designated places, but gave a license to STEPHEN and ANDREW GEOGHEGAN, to sell malt and spirituous liquors at No. 267 Third-avenue.

GEOGHEGAN continued his business at No. 577 Third-avenue and No. 724 Second-avenue, until Wednesday last; and then he and his bar-keepers were put under arrest for exposing liquors for sale without license; they were bailed, but the Police again took them into custody, and the Police Magistrates having become tired of sitting up until midnight to release the liquor-dealers, the offenders were permitted to enjoy a night's lodging in the cells of the Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. This experience proved unsatisfactory; and as it had been made manifest that something must be done, GEOGHEGAN appealed to Judge CARDOZO, and represented that since the Excise Board had licensed him as partner of ANDREW GEOGHEGAN, at No. 267 Third-avenue, they had thereby indorsed him as a citizen of good moral character, and must, therefore, give him license. Upon this showing Judge CARDOZO granted an injunction order, on Friday afternoon, restraining the Board of Excise and Capt. WILSON and Sergt. THOMAS F. BURNETT from interfering with GEOGHEGAN or his servants at either of his dram-shops until after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th inst., when argument is to be heard on the question of making the injunction perpetual. This injunction order was intrusted to a messenger, and that person served a copy upon Sergt. BURNETT, but a clerical error in the sergeant's name led him to treat the order as so much waste paper. Capt. WILSON was not to be found: nobody seemed to know when he might return to his quarters; and so the messenger whiled away his time over a game of dominoes in a neighboring porter-house until midnight, taking, meantime, an occasional peep into the police station in quest of the absent Captain. Unluckily for the messenger, Capt. WILSON had received tidings of the injunction, and did not go near his Station-house on Friday night. He was intercepted, however, at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Central Department of Police, and there the wearied, eye-sore messenger served his papers upon him.

GEOGHEGAN, also, had kept out of sight, and left his bar-keepers to be arrested by Sergt. BURNETT. Yesterday afternoon, the injunction having been served, and a Police Justice having released the bar-keepers, GEOGHEGAN reappeared at his liquor stores, and there jubilee was held throughout the afternoon and evening. Of course, these places are to be open to-day.

MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

A meeting of liquor dealers was held at Tammany Hall, yesterday afternoon, and the Excise Law and the Police manner of enforcing it were denounced in unmeasured terms. The speakers generally held that no higher Court could reverse Judge CARDOZO's opinion, and those dealers who had not taken out license were advised to keep their money. After much discussion of ways and means, the venders adjourned to Monday.

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

After three days' active siege the unlicensed liquor dealers have become tired and disgusted with having to resist numerous onslaughts by the Police, and a large majority of them have either shut up shop or made application for license. The sensible portion of this class of our liquor dealers have discovered that it is far preferable to pay their license fee, and thereby secure a comfortable night's rest at home, instead of spending it in a noisome cell in a Police Station. Those who cannot obtain a license from the Board of Excise, have no alternative but to succumb and close their drinking-saloons; and nearly all of them have done so. But they have by no means given up the struggle, for in future they intend prosecuting it in the Courts.

Very little excitement was observable in the Police Courts, as the number of arrests in each was very small compared with that of the three previous days. The routine business coming before the Police Magistrates received no hindrance, and there were very few visitors.

THE ARRESTS.

The following-named persons were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and required to find bail in the sum of $100 each:

Dennis O'Neil, 654 Greenwich.
Daniel Hanly, 326 8th-av.
And'w Radcliffe, 124 Prince.
Thos. Nelia, 124 Prince.
Adolf Werner, 8 Clarkson.
John Werner, 8 Clarkson.
John Whaler, 496 9th-av.
Geo. Miller, 1 and 35 E. 4th.
Fred. Bush, 215 Avenue A.
Wm. Rudolph, 496 10th-av.

The following-named persons were held to bail in the sum of $200 by Justice MANSFIELD, in the Essex Market Court:

Chas. Schibel, 94 Eldridge.
Henry Kane, 70 Division.
A.C. Sharpenberg, 12 Essex
Mary Deune, 68 1st-av.
John Ryan, 52 1st-av.
Otto Falck, 167 Eldridge.
Frank Holdregger, 3 Essex.
Michael Best, 40 1st-av.
Matthew Keatt, 1 1st-av.
Chas. Flessback, 67 Eldridge
Patrick Madden, 107 Canal.

In the Tombs Court Justice DOWLING held the following-named persons to bail in the sum of $100 each:

Richard Zunnie, 15 Worth.
Diedrick Muller, 5 Thomas.
Hugh Campbell, 364 Greenwich.
Michael Moloney, 71 James.
Geo. Burns, 15 Centre.
John Schnopburger, 82 West Broadway.
Eliza Butler, 228 Mott.
Leopold Suppold, 22 Mott.
Wm. Ruddle, 1 Oak.
Jas. Jackson, 16 Mulberry.
R. K. Grace, 57 E. Houston.
Chas. Van Seelen, 429 Greenwich.
Pat. Sullivan, 471 Greenwich
Peter Dihl, 45 Walker.

Justice KELLY required the following named persons to find bail in the sum of $300 each:

James McMullen, corner of 9th-av. and 43d.
Geo. W. Ward, 589 11th-av.
Herman Marthoff, corner of 51st and 11th-av.
Henry Meyer, 750 8th-av.
William Rooney, 724 2d-av.
Thos. Munich, 517 3d-av.
A. Deavenport, 565 1st-av.
H. Aucksmeyer, 409 2d-av.

The following named persons were discharged: John McMullen, No. 587 Eleventh-avenue: Raymond Rivers, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue.

On Staten Island Capt. HOLBROOK apprehended six venders, but they were promptly released by the Richmond County Justices.

A Rectification.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's paper a statement has been published asserting that I, EDWARD RITTER, stabbed a man by the name of DERBETH. This is wholly untrue, as I was one of the parties that arrested the man that stabbed PHILLIP DERBETH, and conveyed him to the Station-house. The name of the person arrested is unknown to me. E. RITTER.

[The paragraph as published in the TIMES was written on information received at Police Headquarters, by telegraph from the Seventeenth Precinct Police.—TIMES REPORTER.]

CHOLERA.

No Deaths Yesterday—Two New Cases in the City.

Only two cases had been reported at nightfall yesterday, and both occurred, and might have been expected, in rear tenement-dwellings.

THOMAS C. MURRAY was attacked by cholera at a tenement-house in the rear of No. 93 Greene-street. He had been suffering three days from diarrhœa, and at 6 o'clock on Friday night was seized by all of the symptoms of Asiatic cholera—cramps, coldness of the extremities, &c. He was promptly attended by Dr. G. W. WEEKS, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning the disease was arrested. It is now believed that he will recover. Disinfectants have been used on the premises, both by the occupants and by the officers of the Board of Health.

A coachman named WOODS, dwelling in a rear house at No. 67 West Twenty-eighth-street, was attacked by cholera at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and four hours thereafter was in a state of collapse. He was attended by Dr. PAYNE and two or three inspectors. Yesterday morning he was improving.

CORRECTIONS.

The following notes explain themselves:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The case of cholera reported as having occurred to one of the inmates of the Home for the Friendless needs correcting. We have thus far been spared from this dreaded disease. A poor woman called at the Home yesterday and asked to stay all night; before permission was given she went to the basement floor, of her own accord, when she fell prostrate, with all the symptoms of cholera. She had been attacked with colic on the cars coming from Harlem. The proper disinfectants were promptly used, every precaution used to prevent any infection arising from her condition, and she removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A notice or correction of this fact will greatly oblige the Managers of the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street. SECRETARY.

ALL SAINTS' VESTRY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday it is stated that ROBERT GILBERT, who died of cholera, at his residence in Cherry-street, was an intemperate man. As an act of simple justice to the departed and to his orphan child, I desire to correct the statement. He was strictly temperate, so much so, that he refused to take the wine prescribed for him by the physician. I have known him for some time past, and have conversed with and met him frequently. From my own personal experience, as well as on information derived from those who knew him well, I can testify to his strict sobriety. His daughter has been a member of our school, and when he was dying he advised her to come to the Church for counsel and protection. She is now at the residence of my senior warden, WILSON SMALL, Esq., who, in the true spirit of Christian charity, opened his doors to her when she was left without a home. From these facts you will readily understand that I am anxious to have the desired correction made. Hoping that you will with your accustomed kindness and candor rectify the mistake, I remain,

Yours very truly,
SAML. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector All Saints' New-York.

The physician from whom our reporter took the particulars of Mr. GILBERT's death had probably been misinformed concerning his patient's habits of life.

LATEST REPORT.

HOSPITAL-SHIP FALCON, QUARANTINE, June 23.

Since my last report there have been no admissions of persons sick of cholera on board this ship, nor has there been any deaths.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Cholera—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice in yesterday's TIMES is incorrect in regard to the death in Baltimore from cholera. He was well when he left here Saturday night. His room-mate is and has been *well*, and can be seen at No. 32 Broadway. The gentleman's name was WM. HOWARD MANN, employed in the Merchants' Express Office, Broadway, above Liberty-street. He went directly to his home in Baltimore, and *not* to an infirmary. A FRIEND.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

GEO. PEBLAR was arrested yesterday by Officer CLAVIN, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a horse and wagon valued at $150, and the property of JOHN HARBERTY, of No. 48 Suffolk-street. The theft was committed on the 6th inst., and the stolen property was found in possession of CHRISTOPHER SMITH, of Sixty-fourth-street, near Broadway, who purchased it from the prisoner. When arrested, the harness was found in PEBLAR's possession. Committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BURGLARY IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET.

The premises No. 180 West Forty-first-street, occupied by PHILIP STOCK as a lager-beer saloon, were burglariously entered on Friday night, and a pistol and some other articles valued at $8, were carried off by the thieves. About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES FULLER, of No. 183, saw JOHN MCGINNIS and ARTHUR MOONEY take off the shutters and then raise the window and go inside. After remaining for a few minutes they emerged from the premises. Officer DONNELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested the accused, and found in their possession the pistol stolen from the saloon. On being arraigned before the court the prisoners were committed for trial without bail. MCGINNIS is 19 years of age and a native of New-York. MOONEY is 18 and a native of this City.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

EMILY BROCKHOUSE was arrested by Officer DIDWAY, of Court Squad, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $37, the property of her mistress, Mrs. MARGARET HALLIDAY, of No. 157 East Fourteenth-street. EMILY entered Mrs. HALLIDAY's service on Wednesday, and on Friday left the house with the stolen property, and about $56 worth belonging to MARGARET CROUGHAN, a fellow servant. An additional complaint was made against the prisoner by Mrs. ROSALIE ABERNATE, of No. 35 Attorney-street. She was committed for trial on both charges. A portion of the stolen property was recovered. BROCKHOUSE is a native of Germany, 34 years of age, and resides at No. 130 Spring-street.

A FALSE FRIEND.

JOHN WINTER, of No. 359 Madison-street, went into the saloon next door, on Friday evening, accompanied by HENRY CURRAN, where they partook of refreshments. WINTER then sat down and fell asleep, when his pocket was picked by CURRAN of a wallet containing $97. The act was witnessed by Mrs. MARY BECK, wife of the proprietor, but before she could give an alarm CURRAN had run off. He was subsequently arrested by Officer BROWN, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Committed for trial without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

THOMAS NELSON, a colored servant, formerly in the employ of ADOLPH BASCH, of No. 115 East Forty-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday by officer MAHONY of the Nineteenth Precinct, on a charge of robbery. Mr. BASCH in making his complaint, stated that on the night of the 22d inst., he was robbed of five checks on various city banks, for $240, $600 in 7.30 bonds, $190 in United States Treasury notes, a pocket-book containing $20, two gold watches and several other articles of jewelry, valued in the aggregate at about $1,300. The prisoner borrowed the front door key some time since, and afterwards said he had lost it. From some cause unexplained, the complainant dismissed NELSON on the 8th inst. When the robbery was discovered a duplicate key to the front door was found in the hall, and the inference is that it is the one said to have been lost by the prisoner. NELSON was held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

EFFECT OF DYING DECLARATIONS.

Important Decision by Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Barnard, Ingraham and Sutherland.

John Hackett vs. *The People, &c.*—The prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree, for stabbing John Green. Upon the trial, evidence from Mrs. Green was admitted, to show indebtedness from the prisoner's wife to the wife of the deceased, and of the existence of ill-feeling between them. This was objected to by the prisoner's counsel and the objection overruled, because the District-Attorney expected to trace a knowledge of it to the prisoner. The dying declarations of the prisoner were admitted. They contained not only an account of the transaction which ended in the death of the deceased, but also other facts, viz.: That previous to the occurrence the deceased went out of his house, and the boys of the prisoner followed him and clubbed him, and in consequence thereof he returned to his house, where he met Hackett, and the stabbing took place. He also stated that Hackett had often threatened to kill him. The prisoner's counsel objected to reading the whole of the declaration, but admitted that a portion of it might be evidence. This objection was overruled and the whole was read. The prisoner's counsel offered to show acts of violence on the part of deceased toward the prisoner, tending to endanger his life. This was excluded, and the counsel excepted.

The Court was requested to charge the Jury that good character was to be considered by the Jury, with the view of raising a doubt as to the intent of the prisoner. This was refused, and the Judge told the Jury that a man of good character was less likely to commit a crime than a man of bad character. But a sudden crime, which is supposed to come from a sudden impulse, is less influenced by character than many other crimes. If the prisoner is the man who did the deed, he did it under a most unusual impulse.

S. H. Stuart for plaintiff in error; A. O. Hall, District-Attorney, for people.

INGRAHAM, J.—When the evidence as to ill-feeling between Mr. Hackett and Mr. Green was offered and admitted, there was no foundation laid for the admission of it. It was between the parties, and unless the evidence showed that the prisoner had the knowledge of it, it should not have been received. The Court so considered, because both the Court and District-Attorney spoke of its being brought home to the prisoner. If it was so received conditionally, then it was a mere discretion as to the order of proof, which is not a matter of exception. But I do not see that any such proof was given to show that the prisoner had any such knowledge; and if the prisoner's counsel had on that account asked to have it stricken out, and to have the Jury instructed to disregard it, the motion should have been granted. Although no such request was made, the evidence, I think, was improperly received. The objection to the reading of the whole of the dying declaration of the deceased is a question of mere difficulty. The necessary evidence to admit such declarations was amply sufficient, and the greater part of these declarations was properly received. All that relates to the transaction and the circumstances attending the homicide was admissible, but whether the statements of the deceased as to previous difficulties and threats of the prisoner can be received is more doubtful.

The rule in the English cases appears to be that such declarations are admitted from the necessity of the case to prove the *res gestæ* and the transactions from which the death results. This was so held where it was sought to prove perjury by the dying declaration of the witness who had been murdered: the Court holding dying declarations only admissible when death is the subject of the charge, and *where the circumstances of the death are the subject of the declaration.* (R. vs. Mead, 2 B. and C., 605, 4 D. and R., 120.)

A similar rule has been adopted in this country, (Nelson vs. State, 7 Humph., 542,) in which the Court says: "It may well be doubted whether the subject matter of the declarations, viz.: That the prisoner had two or three times before tried to kill him, would have been competent testimony. Declarations are admitted from the necessity of the case, to identify the prisoner and establish the circumstances of the *res gestæ* or direct transactions from which the death results. When they relate to former and distinct transactions, they do not seem to come within this principle of necessity." It may be said that a person who is in *articulo mortis*, and, therefore supposed to be in a situation in which he would say nothing but the truth, might as well be permitted to make such declarations as to previous occasions as he would of the immediate cause of his death. But when we remember that this rule has been adopted, rather from the necessity of the case, arising from the numerous cases where murder has been committed with no eye to see but that of the murdered man and the murderer; that the circumstances attending the murder were calculated to be more strongly impressed on the mind than others; that no opportunity of cross-examination exists, and that other testimony may be obtained as to previous transactions, we may well doubt the propriety of extending the rule so as to admit dying declarations regarding anything or any occurrence, except those immediately connected with the murder. As to all other occurrences, want of recollection, prejudice, passion or other causes may intervene to render the truth of such declarations less certain, and to call more forcibly for an opportunity to cross-examine, in order to ascertain the real facts of the case; and the wisdom of the rule which confines such declarations to immediate circumstances attendant upon the homicide is apparent. In this case, the declaration that Hackett's boys followed the deceased and clubbed him on the corner is objected to. This immediately preceded the meeting with the prisoner, and was the cause of the return to his house, where the blow was struck. It was strictly a part of the *res gestæ*—the immediate cause which led to the meeting—and as such was not subject to objection.

The other matter objected to was the declaration that Hackett had often threatened to kill him. This was made after the deceased had related the circumstances of the stabbing, and was entirely unconnected with it. It does not appear whether the threats had been made to Green, or to others who had told him, and it is very clearly open to the objections before suggested. Its effect on the Jury may have been very injurious. The prisoner was on trial for his life, and the whole question whether he could be convicted of murder in the first degree was to be decided by proof of prior ill-will, or prior cause for a premeditated act. If it was not premeditated, it would have been a crime of an inferior degree. I do not see in the case any evidence except this of such previous quarreling. It may be inferred from the evidence that Mrs. Hackett had communicated to him the differences existing between the members of his family and those of the family of the deceased; but there is no proof that such information was given, and the propriety of admitting evidence of such ill-will, without proof that it had come to the knowledge of the prisoner, has already been said to be very questionable.

Such a declaration, if received from the deceased, would very strongly impress on the minds of the Jury that a cause of quarrel existed between the prisoner and the deceased, and in this way lay the foundation for a verdict of murder, which otherwise might have only been manslaughter.

It seems to me to be adopting a dangerous precedent to extend the rule which admits declarations made under a conviction that the party must die, beyond the immediate transactions which led to the death.

If I am right in these views, the evidence referred to should not have been received, and the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered.

The Strong Divorce Case Again—Opinion of Justice Jones, Directing Plaintiff to Pay $1,000 to his Wife's Counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

Peter R. Strong vs. *Mary E. Strong.*—The following is the opinion of Justice JONES, given on the decision of the motion made by Mrs. Strong's counsel to compel Mr. Strong to pay his wife's attorneys and counsel.

OPINION.

I think it may be regarded as a general rule that when an action for divorce is brought against the wife, and she in her answer either denies her guilt or sets up affirmative defences, such as forgiveness or recrimination, or does both, counsel fees and alimony will be allowed her, unless the Court is satisfied that the wife is altogether in the wrong, or has no reasonable ground of defence, in which case the Court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may refuse counsel fee and alimony.

The numerous cases cited on the argument do not impugn this general rule; some of these cases merely show what matters the Courts have considered to be sufficient to show that the wife is altogether in the wrong, or has no reasonable ground of defence, while others show that under the circumstances detailed in them the Court will hold that the wife has a reasonable ground of offence, and that she is not altogether in the wrong.

Thus, some of those cases hold that if the wife do not deny her guilt under oath, or do not either swear positively to the allegation constituting her affirmative defences, or prove those allegations by the oath of persons having positive knowledge thereof, then the Court will say that either the wife is altogether in the wrong, or has no reasonable ground of defence. Other of the cases hold that if the wife denies her guilt under oath, or positively swears to the allegation in her answer constituting affirmative defences, then, although affidavits may be produced contradicting her oath of innocence or contradicting her positive oath as to the affirmative defences, then the Court will be satisfied either that she is not altogether in the wrong or that she has a reasonable ground of defence. One case intimates that although the wife may not be able to swear to her innocence, and may be able only to swear on information and belief to the allegations constituting her affirmative defences, yet if she produces the positive affidavits of those who know the facts constituting such affirmative defences, then the Court will be satisfied that she has a reasonable ground of defence.

In the present case, the defendant, by her original answer, denies her guilt, and sets up as an affirmative defence forgiveness by the plaintiff. This answer is not sworn to. By her supplemental answer she sets up as an affirmative defence adultery committed by the plaintiff. This answer has the usual verification required by the Code. By this verification she does not swear positively that the recriminatory charges made by her are true of her own knowledge. Indeed, the affidavit which is made on which to found the motion for leave to file a supplemental answer, clearly shows that the only knowledge she had of the recriminatory charges was from information given by others, which information she believed to be true. She has never sworn to her innocence, nor to forgiveness by plaintiff. From this statement, it is evident that if this application had been made before trial upon the complaint, answer and supplemental answer, it must have been denied under the authority of the cases cited on the argument.

The question now presents itself whether the fact of a trial having been had by a jury, on issues framed, which resulted in a disagreement, can, under any circumstances, take the case out of the rule which obtains on motions before trial, that if a wife neither swears to her innocence, nor having set up as an affirmative defence, recriminatory charges on information and belief, which are denied on oath by the husband, brings to support those allegations affidavits of witnesses who knew the facts, alimony and counsel fee will be denied.

I think it can, and not only that but can bring the case within that other rule which obtains in motions of this character made before trial, viz: that although a wife may be unable to swear to her innocence, and may be able to swear in her answer to recriminatory charges on information and belief only, yet if she bring the positive affidavits of those who of their own knowledge know the facts constituting the recriminatory charges, alimony and counsel fees will be allowed, although the husband denies the charges against him under oath.

If the evidence adduced at the trial and its effect on the jury is such as to show the Court that there was positive evidence in support of the recriminatory charges given by witnesses who of their own knowledge knew the fact, and the jury disagreed, then the wife, on motion after judgment, stands in the same (if not better) position than she would on a motion made before trial founded on the affidavits of the witnesses, embodying therein the matters testified to by them on the trial.

The defendant in this case occupies this position. There was affirmative evidence adduced in support of the recriminatory charges against plaintiff by parties who professed to know the facts of their own knowledge. This matter was litigated, as well as all others. The jury disagreed. Throwing out of consideration the card of the jurors—which, being a mere *ex parte* statement, not under the sanction of an oath, should have no influence on the decision of this motion—it is impossible to say on what issue the jury disagreed or how they stood. For aught the Court knows, they disagreed on the issue of the recriminatory charges, and on that stood eleven for the defendant against one for plaintiff. In such case the Court cannot say she has no reasonable ground of defence.

But let us consider the card of the jurors. By that it appears that the disagreement was on the recriminatory charges, and that the jury stood two for the defendant against ten for the plaintiff. If she, on the past trial, has been able to produce such proof of the truth of her recriminatory charges as to cause two jurors to believe them to be true, the Court cannot say but that she may ultimately succeed in causing the whole twelve to believe them true.

Defendant, in my view, stands in a far better position than if she had made her motion before trial on *ex parte* affidavits made by the persons whom she called on the trial to prove her recriminatory charges, if in such case she would be allowed alimony and counsel fees, notwithstanding the denial on oath by her husband, (see Osgood *vs.* Osgood, 2 Paige Rep.,) she should now be allowed them after those persons have given their testimony orally, and been cross-examined with result of impressing two jurors with the truth of their statements.

All the cases cited on the argument were cases of motions before trial. I think they have no application to this case, and under all the circumstances I feel I would not be warranted in holding that defendant has no reasonable ground of defence.

But it is urged that the story told by the witnesses who swore in support of this defence is too improbable to to be believed. Yet at least two of the jurors, who were sworn well and truly to try the issues and give a true verdict according to the evidence, not only considered it probable but believed it to be true. It cannot be answered that they were recreant to their oath; on the contrary, it must be assumed that such was their honest opinion. The fact that ten jurors believed otherwise can have but little weight. Men's minds run in different channels.

Although the minds of these ten were so differently constituted from the minds of the two as to lead them to a different conclusion, yet I cannot undertake to say that on the next jury summoned from the inhabitants of this large city, the minds of the whole twelve may not be so constituted so nearly alike to the minds of the two as to lead them to the same conclusion that these two arrived at.

I do not intend to express any opinion on the question whether the bare disagreement of a Jury on the issue of the guilt or innocence of the wife, she never having denied her guilt under oath, would be sufficient to satisfy the Court either that she was not entirely in the wrong, or that she had a reasonable ground of defence.

It is urged that defendant is in contempt of the Supreme Court, and that as the granting of this motion is a matter of favor, it should not be granted while she is so in contempt. I do not so understand the doctrine on this subject; I understand it thus: If a party being in contempt of a Court asks that same Court for a favor, the Court will not grant it, and on this ground a Court will not allow a party to say: "I contemn your authority; I will act in open disregard and defiance of it, and while defying you, I will ask you whom I thus contemn and defy to grant me a favor." The reason of the rule does not apply when the favor is asked of one Court while the contempt is against another.

The authority of the Court in which the favor is asked has not been defied. I think, moreover, that it is very doubtful whether the bare fact that a party is charged in *ex parte* affidavits (although there is no denial of them) with having wilfully disobeyed an order of the Court will be sufficient to induce that Court to withhold a favor from said party. I am inclined to the opinion that to induce a Court to withhold a favor on the ground that the applicant is in contempt, such party must have been adjudged by the Court to be in contempt.

It is insisted that if the motion is granted it should be on condition that defendant consents to a reference. I see no reason why a wife should be forced to forego her right of a trial by jury simply because she wishes to be provided with means to conduct her defence and to be supported pending the litigation.

I have come to the conclusion that counsel fees and alimony should be allowed. As, however, defendant's counsel on the argument expressly waived and abandoned that portion of the motion which called for alimony, and declined to receive it, I shall not order it. The Court will not thrust on a party a favor which he does not ask but expressly declines.

With respect to the amount to be allowed for counsel fees, I am of opinion that, under all the circumstances, the sum of $1,000 should be allowed, with liberty to the defendant to move to increase it on further affidavits showing more positively and clearly the extent of plaintiff's interest in his father's estate, whether he realizes anything therefrom, and if so, how much.

Let an order be entered directing the plaintiff to pay to defendant or her counsel, Messrs. McKeon & Gerry, $1,000 toward the expenses of defending this action, with liberty to defendant to move to increase the amount on further affidavits showing more clearly and positively the extent of plaintiff's interest in his father's estate, whether he realizes anything therefrom, and if so, how much. No costs of this motion to either party. The order to be made without imposing any condition on defendant.

Elbridge T. Gerry and John McKeon for the defendant. Henry A. Cram for the plaintiff.

A Jury of Two—Unable to Agree—Can an Agent Bind his Principal?

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

James Halsey vs. *George Gregory.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $276 for a quantity of corduroy sold during the month of March last to the defendant. It was proved on the part of the defendant that he purchased the corduroy from one McCord, plaintiff's agent, and that McCord agreed that in case the corduroy was not salable, he was at liberty to return such portion as he had not sold; and subsequently, being unable to sell the article, he returned $149 25 worth of it, which the plaintiff accepted and retained. It was also proved by the defendant, and two witnesses, that three months' credit was given upon the sale. The plaintiff and his son denied making such arrangement with the defendant, and also denied giving any credit, though he admitted that Gregory had returned a portion of the corduroy, which he still has. Counsel for defendant insisted that the action was prematurely brought, being instituted before the expiration of the credit; and that the plaintiff was bound by his agent's agreement, and that all the plaintiff was entitled to recover was the amount retained by Gregory. The case was tried before two jurors, who, after being kept together several hours, were discharged, they being unable to agree. Ex-Judge Birdseye and Mr. Crosby for the plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, Esq., for the defendant.

Letters of Administration Granted for week ending June 23, 1866.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Barbet Heller, Bartlett Crowell, John Greese, Judith Bell, Eliza Hurley, John N. Hilsman, Wm. H. McGinnis, James Thomson, James Cronkright, Geo. W. Washington, Theodore Dombrowski, Christian Bestelmaier, Peter Leonard, Maier Kramer, Louis de Bebian, Lydia Clark, Horace White, Edwin Bremer, John Boscher.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP GRANTED.

Robert H. Martin, guardian of Henry T. Peterson; Eliza J. Peterson, Moses R. Peterson and Lorenia F. Peterson, G. Schmidt, guardian of Johanna Schmidt; Joseph Schmidt and E. A. Smith, guardian of E. B. Delamater.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 23.

By Justice Ingraham.

R. T. Hartstrom et al. *vs.* Thomas D. Taylor; injunction modified so as to allow the defendant to sell the work as prepared for sale, on giving a bond with sureties to the plaintiffs, to account to them for any interest they may have in the proceeds; such bond to be in the penalty of $4,000. Aaron H. Nelson *vs.* John G. Nelson; motion granted. Jacob Van Nostrand *vs.* Gilbert T. Reeder; motion granted on conditions. Helen A. Parsons *vs.* George S. W. Crane; motion granted. E. C. Robinson *vs.* Samuel F. Ireland; motion granted. Meta C. Brevoort *vs.* E. H. Brown et al.; motion granted. Clarence A. Seward et al. *vs.* Wm. E. Allen et al.; report confirmed. Aaron Jacobs et al *vs.* Solomon Harris; motion denied with $10 costs. Jane Swanson *vs.* John F. Cook; motion for attachment granted. Haslett McKim et al. *vs.* the Bank of Albion et al; motion denied, costs to abide the event. Simeon Leland et al. *vs.* H. G. Smith; motion granted without costs on defendant's stipulating not to sue. J. B. Osborne *vs.* R. A. Daly; justification set aside with costs unless the defendant forthwith give notice of justification and pay the costs of this motion. Ruggles et al. *vs.* L. A. Dessau et al.; motion granted. Wm. W. Tracey et al. *vs.* Fabian Harris; motion denied with leave to defendant to renew the motion of disclosing defence. Plaintiff's costs—$10—to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Justice Garvin.

Oakley Beach *vs.* James S. Boardman et. al.; motion for new trial denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action. Kelly, Sheriff, &c., *vs.* Riera, &c.; case settled.

By Justice McCunn.

Henry A. Bellows *vs.* Levi Folsom; Charles Gast *vs.* Adam W. Nathan; motions granted in each case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Achille *vs.* Ferran; case and amendments settled.

Indicted Liquor Dealers Demurring.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Engle, John Rohn, Charles Bieschalke, Charles Bauaer, Michael Wisenback, Jacob Raurchart, and George Kraushaer, liquor dealers, who were indicted for violating the Excise Law, appeared in Court yesterday, by their counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., and demurred to the indictments.

Mr. Brady argued the case at considerable length, and was followed by District-Attorney Hall for The People, and Charles Tracy, Esq., for the Excise Board, in opposition to the motion for quashing the indictments.

There was a large array of distinguished professional legal gentlemen present, among whom were District-Attorney Morris, of Brooklyn, and George Bliss, Esq., of the Board of Health.

The further argument in the case was adjourned till Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS. Who is, and who is not adapted to these pursuits? Why is it that one fails and another succeeds? PHRENOLOGY answers these questions. Written charts given by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 23—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Mrs. J. Ritter, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, Miss Maggie Lewis, Miss Smead, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Miss Annie Sullivan, of Brooklyn; Prof. Youmans and wife, Mrs. S. M. Williams, 2 children and nurse, Henry Blackmur, of Boston; Geo. Hillman, J. B. Randol, Rev. Mr. Holland, of Toronto; Mrs. Charlesworth, of Toronto; Dr. West, Isaac Kahn, F. W. Alricks, L. Tilman, Mrs. M. Bryant and three children, Geo. Henshaw, Wm. Brown, Mr. Dobell, Mr. Whitemore, Mr. Martin, of Cincinnati; Pedro A. Boissier, Mr. Mills, wife and daughter, of Cincinnati; A. A. Sancherz, Miss Roquero, Miss Amelia Valder and servant, John Dickinson, wife and three children; E. M. Pike and wife, of St. Louis; Rev. Mr. Mornson, Rev. Alex. Fullerton, Jr., Mr. Ralston, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Albricks, B. Oppenhanner, of Pittsburgh; Alfred Wilkenson and wife, Syracuse, Edmund Garrett, William Gostenhofer, C. Korkhaugh, Mr. Tomkinson, Philadelphia; Mr. Peel, John Jeffray, wife, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. Norton and wife, Prof. Bowen and Prof. Torrey, Boston; T. Bailie, Rice Lewis, Rev. Dr. Rudder, H. T. Cor, W. S. Godle and wife, W. J. Mathews and wife, Mr. Frank T. Bennett, and child, Thomas Dempsey and wife, J. A. Panchez, wife and 2 children, John Parnell, Dr. Hy. Smith, Mr. Turner, Thomas Slaven, R. Bashew and wife, of Cincinnati, Mr. Bryan, Florentino Vezza, R. H. Sawyer, Col. F. Anderson, Mrs. S. and Miss Jane Anderson, Archibald Love, Robert Anderson, Miss Emma G. Downs, Mrs. Kate Alexander, Miss M. T. Cleveland, Miss Mary McIntire, Mrs. Dand, Geo. G. Clarkson, Mr. Bastianelli, A. D. Findlay, H. Houghton, M. Rierski, Mr. McMullen, J. N. Gerard, J. B. McConnell, Miss E. and Miss A. Sargent, Joseph Hudson, H. F. Cooper, E. Hayes, W. J. Rideal, R. S. Bunker, Wm. Arnery, John McIntire, C. Haywood, Ale. Wilson, Richard Nutt, Thomas Gamble, John McRowen, A. Ravelet, S. G. Powell, F. E. Morton, E. Hubbell, Manuel Jore Rebeiro, F. G. Medeizos Branco, Dr. Cochrane and servant, John Herso, Mr. Hurtoda, Jaime Ros. Washington, Zuloaga A. Kamak, George Taylor, Dr. Murphy, Don Domingo Diego, Don Francisco Diego, Don Nicholas Calacick, Don Pedro Ci Rodom, Pedro Rejel, J. Serigiers and 2 servants, R. M. Hoar, and others in the steerage.

JUNE 23.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Haig, Miss E. R. Winning, Miss M. K. Boyd, Thos. J. Barkiev, Geo. A. Hill, A. Carbonel, A. Bonhomme, Jas. E. Davey, Mrs. Davey, A. Wallace, C. Smith, A. Higues, John Nilan, Mr. Hall, D. Cavalier, H. Rothstine, N. Levinsky, Mrs. E. Clifford, Mr. Hanner, Geo. Barcly, W. G. Fitzgerald, Edward Fairclough, Mrs. Barcly, 3 children and nurse; George Poncett, John Hagan, Jose Gonzales, E. Poncett, Mrs. E. Ponsett and 2 children, Mr. Jackson, D. McCase, F. Hepburn, P. Hepburn, P. Santi, C. Compton, Mrs. C. Compton, S. Proctor, G. Borgine, A. Dupont, and 37 in steerage.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Lieut. J. Whitney, U. S. A.; Oscar P. Aubert, Robert Morris, O. Belot and servant; Mrs. J. Whitney, Lieut. F. E. Purco, Mrs. Penny Aubert, Samuel Levi, wife and 3 children; Miss Harriet Coiin, G. Lehman, H. Gouldchaux, Samuel R. Adams, Miss Kate Adams, Dwight Smith, wife and 3 children; Henry R. Perkins, Thomas P. Berry, Alonzo Ardevant and servant; C. P. Harwood, William Henry O'Conner, James W. Jones, Robert Ewing and wife, T. D. Campfield, Wardell Nicholson, Mrs. Henry Simpson, Joseph Levi, J. Goldstein, Thomas Conroy, Thomas Kenney and son, Nathan Newman, Bernhard Levi, Miss Mary Kenna, Miss Catharine Kenna, James Richards, Arthur Hessendein, M. Ramsey, W. A. Jones, Eugene Jandel, wife and daughters; August Perine.

In steamer Missouri, for Savannah—Samuel Fowler, Mr. Smith and child, H. Collins, Dr. George M. Poullin, E. Jraman, C. L. Gilbert, Dr. Louis Masson, E. L. Otis, James Manning and wife, Miss D. Kurnicker, J. Kurnicker, Mr. and Mrs. Deusend and child, J. McGuire, Misses Anna, Evaline and Mary Platt, Fred. W. Walker, Wm. B. Hill, J. P. Patton, W. T. Hardee, H. Wilson, H. Hatton, John Rankin, Wm. Luff, Harry Courtland and wife, Harry Van Ingen, Jr., and son, Chas. Baker, P. J. Hennion, Geo. Lawrence, Jr., Sebastian Brothers, Ludwig Ruben, R. Levin, Charles H. Calish and family, Miss R. O'Neil, N. Cunningham, Harry Hall, J. D. Miller, E. Crocheron, L. Zobson, Capt. Langmark, Jos. Wambold, and 15 in steerage.

In steamship Perit, for Savannah—Mr. F. Hang, Mr. Wm. McCost, Mr. J. H. Foy, Mr. Lawdourer, Mr. James E. Fenarch, Mr. J. Darby, Mrs. Darby, Mr. J. Monroe, Mr. Wilkink, Mr. Thos. Downing, Mr. J. Brennan, Mr. B. Seely, Mr. P. Sweeny, Mr. A. Malone, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—S. H. Carl, A. Patton, F. Doan, R. McKesson, Mrs. John Unckles, Miss Smith, W. A. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barlow, J. Goldsmith, L. A. Barnes, L. A. Newcombe, Miss Paul, Miss Abbott, J. L. Sullivan and wife, D. Gurney, S. D. Johnson, Mrs. Vanner, Mr. and Mrs. Gambier and child, Miss Benedict, Miss Paul, Miss Day, Miss Root, Miss Wells, Miss Bella Dean, S. T. Head, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Foster, H. Fitzmayer.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. J. A. Seymore, Miss Carrie Seymore, Col. Damrell, G. H. Marshall, Wm. F. Rundlett, John C. Mason, E. G. Brown, Jr., D. O. Sabiston, Wm. Kellett, C. McCauley, Mrs. E. H. Poor, Miss Carrie Kasakrans, J. P. Nelson, Oscar Burnell, M. Maher, G. M. Dewey, and others.

In bark Simeto, from Palermo—Mrs. Isabella Fagiani and son, Mrs. Firei and son, Mrs. M. Fagiani and son, C. Salerno, Mr. and Mrs. Salerno and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon sets..... 2 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate..... 6 4[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 23.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Helvetia, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gussie Telfair, Dean, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Perit, Delancey, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Evening Star, Delany, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Veteran, Spencer, Fernandina, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Palmyra, Hoyt, Boston, V. H. Brown.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Sen for Iken, (Brem.,) Dannermann, St. John, N. B., Scholberg & Co.

Barks Cedar, (Brem.,) Rohlfs, Manzanilla, Ruger Bros.; Thomas Pope, Richardson, Moravia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Free Trade, Foster, Cow Bay, Jas. Henry; Linda Stewart, Osborn, St. Jago, J. Thompson.

Brigs Quick, (Br.,) Vibert, Bristol, Sloman & Edye; Amanda, (Slesh.-Hols.,) Lindman, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) McLeod, St. John, N. B., M. E. Greene & Currie; Charles Henry, (Br.,) McKoy, Pictou, N. S., Baetjer & De Vertu; Fortuna, (Port.,) Barder, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, Londonderry, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Julia, Smith, New-Orleans, Young & Cowan; Nebraska, Emery, Baltimore, Baxter & Merrill; Isola, Newman, Humacoa, B. P. Sherman; Branch, (Br.,) Care, Halifax, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Athlete, (Br.,) McDonald, Pictou, C. H. Trumbull; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Lee; Q. Beurmaurs, Small, Georgetown, H. W. Loud & Co.; John Richards, (Br.,) Goudey, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Israel, Westport, Miller & Houghton; Mary Johnson, (Br.,) Fullerton, Hamburg, Lindsay & Ross; Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Cox, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners D. Faust, Lord, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Beyea, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Krause, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman; Magnolia, Clare, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Uriah & Tabatha, Abrams, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Evelyn, Scofield, Stamford; F. S. Smith, Hathorn, St. Marks, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut; Sardonxy, (Br.,) Lanks, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; C. S. Grover, Nickel, Philadelphia, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wapella, Payson, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Alta, Russell, Lavacca and Indianola, Tupper & Beattie; Clara Montgomery, Waters, Georgetown, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops Deep River, Berger, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Middleton.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 22d, 4 P. M., lat. 37 15, saw steamers Virgo, Herman Livingston and Raleigh, bound S.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Mississippi, Furber, Bremen June 7, Cowes 9th, with mdse. and 920 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Noccari, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Fannie, Hinckley, Cold Spring, for Fall River.

Brig H. W. Metcalf, Payson, Remedios June 13, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with schr. Harper, for Boston.

Brig Hannah Lizzie, (of P. E. Island,) Caffray, Frontera, Mex., 26 ds., with mahogany to B. F. Small & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Josephine, (Ital.,) Bono, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Lucy, (of Eastport,) McGregor, Maracaibo June 1, via Great Inagua, with coffee to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Florence H. Allen, (new,) Fuller, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., in ballast to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. G. A. Bearse, Bearse, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. William P. Williams, Nichols, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. B. Jenkins, Weeks, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Cardery, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Young, Providence, for Providence.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Excelsior, Hulse, Cold Spring, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Robinson, Stonington.

Schr. Staten Island, Hulse, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fanny Morse, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Tilley, Fall River.

Schr. Mary Day, ——, Elizabethport, for Hallowell.

Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Cleif, Baltimore.

Schr. Hazleton, Gardiner, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—At sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris, Borussia, Helvetia, Hansa, Royal Standard, George Cromwell, Evening Star, Missouri, Perit, Saragossa, Gussie Telfair, Niagara and Hatteras.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Baron Norway, from Shediac for France, struck on North Cape, P. E., and put into Plaister Cove, N. S., 22d, waterlogged and in want of repairs.

The schr. Phantom, 86 tons English, built at La Have, N. S., in 1860, was sold by auction at Baltimore 22d, for $4,000 cash.

Spoken, &c.

Randolph—brig, of Boston, from New-York for Aspinwall, June 6, off Cape Donna Anna.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, June 23—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 21, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Wentworth, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, for New-York; George Edward, Weir; Ocean Wave, Jeffers; Daniel Townsend, Townsend; Jane C. Patterson, Witaker; Sarah A. Hoffman; Gettysburgh, Smith; C. W. May, May; R. L. Jay, ——, and H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston, for Philadelphia; Wm. Lopez, Robinson, Cohassett, for do.; Rhodella Blew, Errickson, and S. J. Tratton, Talpey, Salem, for do.; Anjiar Amsbury, Amsbury, Quincy Point, for do.; Emma D. Finney, Townsend, Saugus, for do.; Julia Smith, Briggs, Hyannis, for do.; Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, Hingham, for do.; Keren Happuch, Ellis; Sarah A. Green, Kelley, and Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, for New-York; Gertrude Horton, Jameson; D. H. Hodgkins, Savage, and Marcotta, Hall, Portland, for do.; Com. Kearney, Roberts, Calais, for do.

Sld. 21st, schrs. Platten Sec, Chief, Geo. W. Whistler, C. P. Stickney, Geo. Kilberne and Cheviot.

Arr. and sld. 22d, schrs. C. W. Dexter, Eastman, Philadelphia, for Gardiner; E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, do. for Harwich.

Also arr. 22d, schrs. Curtis Tilton, Somers, Boston, for Baltimore; John Shay, Vaugn, do. for Philadelphia; Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, for New-York; Wellington, Barber, Saco, for do.

Also sld. 22d, schr. Keren Happuch.

Remained—Brig Princeton, schr. Hattie B., and 65 other schrs., westward bound, detained by heavy wind.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, June 13, barks Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, for Boston, ldg.; Lucy A. Nickels, Ford, for New-York soon; Limerick Lass, Coney, do. do.; Jennie Cobb, Spaulding, do. 16th; Walter Libby, do. in a few ds.; brigs Myra, Dix, for Boston, do.; Carlotta, Wilkins, fm. Boston, just arr.; Jane Young, Corning, for Philadelphia in 2 ds.; Merrimac, Marshall, for New-York, do.; Czarina, ldg.

Cow Bay, C. B.—Arr. June 12, barks L. Wellies, Rich, Panno; 15th, C. A. Jones; 17th, Clinton, and Pembroke, Skaling; 19th, Brazilian, Green; 21st, Whitehall, Hammond, and Jas. Weir, Fulton, Memphis, Sandford, all from New-York. Cld. 8th, brig Oriental, Nickerson; schr. Clara Willmett, New-York; 11th, brigs Ellen, do.; 12th, George, Graham, do.; schr. Ella, do.; 15th, brig Albatross, do.; 16th, bark Lavina Davis, do.; David Nickels, do.; 19th, Florence Peters, and Lord Chancellor, McDonald, do.; 21st, J. & H. McLarin, Corning, do.; brig Tierro, do.

At Maracaibo, June 1, bark Ilva, from New-York, just arr. The brig Maudo, from Maracaibo for New-York, was reported at Inagua as ashore in Crooked Island Passage.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 397, June 23, 1866.
44, 40, 2, 18, 64, 56, 25, 26, 38, 12, 72, 45, 42.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 398, June 23, 1866.
73, 9, 55, 65, 66, 43, 34, 31, 46, 23, 40, 51, 75.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 297, June 23, 1866.
76, 72, 10, 26, 32, 28, 12, 40, 78, 1, 46, 31, 57.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 298, June 23, 1866.
75, 10, 67, 1, 36, 49, 32, 25, 56, 59, 15, 40, 70.

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